

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1920

VOL. XII, NO. 186

TURKS BOMBARDED BY BRITISH FLEET AS GREEKS ATTACK

In Addition to Anglo-Greek Operations Around Ismid, Greek Troops, Further South, Drive Back the Nationalists

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Allied offensive against Mustafa Kemal Pasha's Nationalists forces is progressing favorably, both British and Greek troops having registered further successes. The British troops at Ismid, assisted by the British fleet, which vigorously bombarded the Turkish lines, have accounted for about 600 prisoners, and the Turkish casualties are estimated at 1000, the exchange reports. Further south, according to an official communiqué received by the Greek Embassy from the army headquarters at Smyrna dated June 24, which the representative of The Christian Science Monitor received on Saturday, Greek troops advanced in four directions and captured Soma, Derikivi, Mendehora and Chaus-Dagh-Kiosk, notwithstanding strong resistance of the enemy, who retreated in disorder.

The Greeks have captured three pieces of heavy artillery, three field-guns, numerous machine-guns, a train of 10 wagons and many prisoners. They have also taken the banner of the 13th Turkish Meander Regiment. Greek losses were only 21 casualties and 109 wounded. Their infantry displayed remarkable impetuosity in this attack and the Turkish losses, were considerable.

Prospects of Operations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Sunday)—The observations of the Constantinople Government on the projected Turkish Treaty, handed to the secretary of the Versailles Conference, constitute a refusal to renounce the regions of Smyrna and Adrianople. On the other hand, Turkey is disposed to agree to a measure of independence for Hedjaz and Armenia and to accept the mandated influence of England in Mesopotamia and of France in Syria. The special régime envisaged for the Straits is also accepted, but the Turkish Government asks for representation on the international commissions.

In view of the military action now in full swing it seems impossible that the Allies will give serious consideration to these demands. The future of Smyrna and Adrianople is settled. General opinion is that Damad Ferid Pasha will finally accept the treaty, but there remains the Government of Ankara under Mustafa Kemal Pasha, which undoubtedly constitutes a serious obstacle to the restoration of peace with Turkey.

A highly placed person, particularly qualified to estimate the situation created by active renewal of war in the Middle East, declares that the Greeks are sufficiently numerous to occupy the borders of the Sea of Marmora in Thrace and Anatolia, and can probably spread out toward Constantinople. That will be able to pacify Asia Minor and crush the Ankara Nationalists is questioned. It is believed unlikely that the British intend to pursue a large plan.

As for France, the Premier, Alexander Millerand, again interrogated in the Chamber of Deputies on his Eastern policy, clearly indicated that it is the French desire to confine action to a limited program in Syria. Operations, he said, will be restricted, as far as possible, to those undertaken by Greece. In these movements, France will only take the part that her position in Syria naturally assigns to her.

Mr. Millerand emphatically told a Socialist deputy that the French policy in the Orient was not a policy of cannon balls. It is diplomatic rather than military, and in strict conformity with the mandate received and the traditional influence in Syria. France, however, as a great Mediterranean power, had not the right to compromise her situation in the eyes of the Muhammadan world by abandoning Syria. He refused to quit that country, adding that he was not the enemy of Turkey but a collaborator for the development of economic riches hitherto neglected. The policy, as thus defined, was approved by an overwhelming majority of the Chamber.

Eleutherios Venizelos, the Greek Premier, expressed the utmost confidence that the present campaign will be brought to a successful conclusion in a few weeks. If necessary, 500,000 men would be employed and the assistance of the Allies was not necessary. What was regrettable was that the present measures were not taken nearly a year ago.

Progress of Campaign

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Friday)—(Associated Press)—The Greek movements in Asia Minor are along the two railroads connecting with the Baghdad line and Marmora, and manifestly are designed to frustrate the offensive being prepared by the Turkish Nationalists. The Greeks say they have met little opposition in their advance, which, according to dispatches

to the Greek High Commissioner here, began from Smyrna into Anatolia on June 22.

The 13th Greek Division pushed eastward 75 miles to Salikli on June 23, while its cavalry reached Kula, 30 miles east of Salikli. Another division pushed northward to Ak-Hissar, on the railway leading to Panderma on the Sea of Marmora. The Nationalists are reported to have had a considerable concentration in the vicinity of Salikli.

A landing of Greek troops at Panderma is expected for the purpose of assisting in the occupation of the Panderma-Smyrna Railway. It is generally believed here that Eski-Shehr, where the railway from the south forms a junction with the Baghdad line leading to Ankara, is the chief objective of the Greeks, as its capture would isolate the Nationalist Government at Ankara. Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Nationalist leader, is reported to be at Eski-Shehr with his general staff.

Greek landings also are expected at Mudania and Kemlik and possibly at Ismid, to send troops eastward toward Eski-Shehr.

The British battleships Benbow, Emperor of India and Lord Nelson, with several destroyers, arrived in the Sea of Marmora today from the south.

GREEK PREMIER APPEARS SECURE

Adherence of His Opponents to His Foreign Policies Taken to Indicate That He Is in Absolute Control of Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The action of 16 prominent members of the anti-Venizelist party in signing a statement to the effect that, however widely they might disagree with the Premier on domestic issues, they were ready to support him wholeheartedly in his foreign policies, is taken by well-informed persons in official circles here to mean that Eleutherios Venizelos is not only in absolute control of the Greek situation, but that his mastery is recognized even by his opponents.

As a matter of fact, it is said that the much-talked-of opposition to the Premier is not at all formidable, that it has no forceful leaders, and that the opposing forces are divided among themselves. There is no real anti-Venizelist party in the sense of a unified consolidated party; it is only a temporary union of those who, for one cause or another, oppose Mr. Venizelos, it is said. The vigor of Mr. Venizelos' foreign policies and the energy with which he is pushing them to success have had so marked an effect, it is declared, that the Premier need take no concern for the political opposition to him at home. It is now believed that elections will be held in September, and that they will result in an overwhelming endorsement of Mr. Venizelos. Seventy-five per cent of his party will be returned, it is forecast.

Sentiment in France

The confidence reposed in Mr. Venizelos by the Allied powers and his sustained prestige have had an immense effect on the Greeks, and it is believed that sentiment in France, where it has been bruited about that Greece could not be depended upon to carry out important missions because of the intrigue of Greek politicians, rendering the present régime unstable, will be immensely improved by the success which is crowning all efforts put forth under the direction of the Premier.

The continued military victories are constantly adding to his reputation. The opposition, too, it is pointed out, is confined merely to a group of politicians; the peasants will vote for Mr. Venizelos to a man, it is asserted.

The war now being carried on by the Greeks against the Turks is being waged with great ardor by the former, and reports indicate corresponding lack of it on the part of their enemy. The Turks may have 40,000 men, but few of them are seasoned fighters. The first detachments were composed wholly of the men who had been made prisoners during the great war and were, on being released, promptly drawn into service. The spirit of the people is said to be poor and to have suffered much during the war. They are fairly driven into battle, and they and their families are ordered to continuance of the war.

On the other hand, the Greeks, who number about 90,000 under General Paraskevopoulos, are well-trained men, inspired with the record which Greece has made in the war and with confidence in the future. They began by marching against the Turks in two columns, one from Smyrna to Sirt, thence to Ala-Shehr, and the other following the route to Ak-Hissar and thence northward to Balikesir. They will proceed as far as Bursa.

It is the evident intention of the Greeks to give the Turks no time to recover or to continue their intrigues; furthermore, while the immediate Turkish situation is thus being dealt with, the menace of Bolshevism is being warded off, for it is generally believed that the Turks are being supported in their stand by Nicholas Lenin.

TENNESSEE ABLE TO RATIFY SUFFRAGE

Attorney-General of State Gives Opinion to Governor That There Would Be No Violation of the State Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office. NASHVILLE, Tennessee.—In an opinion handed to Gov. A. H. Roberts on Saturday, Frank M. Thompson, Attorney-General, holds that the General Assembly of Tennessee, if called in extraordinary session, can ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment without violation of the provision of the Constitution of Tennessee which forbids ratification of a federal amendment by a legislature not elected subsequent to the adoption of the amendment by the federal Congress. While it is certain that Governor Roberts will call the extra session, he has not yet announced the date.

Democrats for Suffrage

Appeal to Tennessee Governor—Places on National Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Homer Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, sent the following telegram on Friday to Gov. A. H. Roberts of Tennessee, requesting him to call a session of the state Legislature for the purpose of ratifying the suffrage amendment: "The Democratic National Committee, at its meeting held today, by unanimous vote, directed me as chairman of the committee to send you the following message: 'We most earnestly emphasize the extreme importance and urgency of an immediate meeting of your state Legislature for the purpose of ratifying the proposed Nineteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution. The eyes of millions of women throughout the country are turned toward Tennessee as the one State that can and will enfranchise them prior to the November election by becoming the thirty-sixth state to ratify the suffrage amendment. We trust that for the present all other legislative matters may, if necessary, be held in abeyance and that you call an extra session of the Legislature of your State for such brief duration as may be required to act favorably upon the amendment. Tennessee occupies a position of peculiar and pivotal importance, and one that enables her to render a service of incalculable value to the women of America. We confidently expect, therefore, that under your leadership and through the action of the Legislature of your State, the women of the Nation may be given the privilege of voting in the coming presidential election.'"

The following resolution, giving women delegates equal recognition with men, was presented by John T. Barrett, national committeeman from Colorado, and unanimously adopted: "That hereafter the National Committee shall consist of one man and one woman from each state and territory, the men members of said committee to be selected in the manner prescribed by the laws of their respective states and territories, and where there is no statutory provision, that method of selection shall be pursued which conforms to the established party customs and precedents or to the regularly adopted party rules and regulations; the women members to be selected for the next ensuing four years by the delegations to this convention from said state and territories respectively, and thereafter said women members shall be chosen in the same manner as men members are selected and all vacancies of women members shall be filled in the manner heretofore prescribed for filling vacancies. All such selections shall be acted upon by the Democratic national convention, and the members of the committee whose selection is ratified and confirmed shall hold office until their successors shall be chosen."

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Governor Urged to Act

Tennessee Campaign Being Pressed By Suffragists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—While the suffragists are doing everything possible to insure the ratification of the suffrage amendment by Tennessee, and federal officers are lending their support, there is considerable uneasiness about Gov. A. H. Roberts will do. He stated, after he had received President Wilson's message recommending such action, that he would call a special session of the Legislature, but he did not say when he would do this, and the period is very short for ratification in time to give women a part in primaries and in effective work in the presidential campaign.

Governor Roberts has not been a supporter of suffrage, and he is not interested in politics beyond the borders of his State. It is regarded by the suffragists as necessary, therefore, to bring such influence to bear as may force him to take early action. A preliminary poll of the Legislature by the National Women's Party affords the basis for confidence that the amendment will be ratified if the Legislature is called in special session. A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, personally appealed to each

member of the Legislature of Tennessee to ratify the amendment, in a letter dated June 26, in which he said: "I feel that the early settlement of this question will be of incalculable value to the country in the present period of readjustment and reconstruction."

The All-American Farm Labor Cooperative Organization appealed in a letter dated June 24 to all the farmer members of the Legislature of Tennessee to ratify.

JOINT APPEAL FOR PEACE IN IRELAND

Religious Organizations Join in an Effort to Restore Good Feeling—Continued Disputes on the Railway Systems

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—Londonderry is peaceful for the present under the protection of the military which has divided the city into four military areas. Business is being resumed in tentative fashion. The railway crisis is fast approaching. Dublin and the South-Eastern line is now being affected as well as the Great Southern & Western system by railwaymen refusing to convey troops. No further disturbances have occurred at Bantry, Cork, but military and police barracks have been attacked slightly at Millmount and Ashford.

Viscount French, the Lord Lieutenant, unveiling a war memorial window in Belfast on Saturday, made a strong appeal for peace, and stated that the government would not hesitate to use all forces at its disposal to put down disorder if necessary. A Roman Catholic relief committee is being formed at Derry, and an appeal has been issued, signed by Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen, to the people to "let bygones be bygones" and to work together in friendly intercourse.

Sligo jail was forcibly entered by 40 armed men, who released Sinn Féin prisoners there. Ashford police barracks, recently vacated by the police, were completely destroyed by fire on Friday night, and an attack lasting some hours was made on the Millmount military barracks, the result of which is not known.

Mail Train Raided

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—Raiders on Thursday night stopped a mail train bound from Sligo to Dublin at Niltree Junction. They took from the mail bags correspondence destined for the Lord Lieutenant and other officials at Dublin Castle.

Deadlock on Railways

LONDON, England (Friday)—Ireland's railway situation is daily becoming worse, according to a Dublin dispatch to The Times of London more men being dismissed and fewer trains being run. One town after another is becoming isolated. The men are determined not to work trains carrying munitions, police, or soldiers, but soldiers and police continue to attempt to board trains, with the inevitable consequence that trains remain in depots and passengers get nowhere. Conductors, firemen, and drivers who refuse to man these trains are dismissed and the dispatch says there is now an individual strike rather than a collective strike in full swing.

INTERNATIONAL FAVORED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. MADRID, Spain (Sunday)—The Socialist Party, by 826 votes against 5016, decided on Friday to join the Third International. One thousand six hundred and fifteen did not vote.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER. Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 167 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.00; three months, \$3.25; one month, 75 cents. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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LABOR REJECTION OF SOVIET IDEALS

British Labor Party Votes Against the Third International, Based on the Bolshevik Methods of Violence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Labor Party conference, which has been sitting all week in Scarborough, held its concluding session on Friday, at which adherence to the Third International was lost by a large majority. Nationalization of coal mines was carried unanimously, and, in dealing with the important question of the liquor trade, total prohibition and state purchase were both lost, but local option was passed by a large majority. At previous meetings a vote in favor of Irish independence, endorsing self-determination, was passed. Sir David Shackleton, general adviser to the Ministry of Labor, has been able to bring together the two sides in the printing trade, the gasworkers and the wireless operators' disputes, and, while the industrial sky was considerably overcast during the past week, it is now comparatively clear. Strike notices for gasworkers, which would have resulted in a strike on Saturday, have been postponed, and meetings will take place next week.

In the discussion on the question of joining the Third International, the Labour Party proposed a resolution in favor of secession from the Second International on the ground that it had broken down, and the British Socialist Party proposed an amendment that the Labor Party should apply forthwith for affiliation to the Third International at Moscow.

Leader Urges Moderation

J. Ramsay MacDonald explained the view of the executive and said that the Labor Party must take a quiet and sane view of the whole situation. The Third International had a sort of Mayfly prosperity, he said, and proposed to apply Russian conditions to International policy; but these conditions, according to the International, must be duplicated in France, Italy, and England. It stood for revolution by violence and dictatorship of the proletariat. He pointed out that there was a middle way between dictatorships of plutocracy or of proletariat. Tom Shaw, who has recently returned from Russia, said that Nicholas Lenin and his associates meant exactly what they said, when they talked of revolution with violence, and Charles Radek, when he said that, after the revolution in various countries, Labor leaders would be put into prison, meant exactly what he said. The Second International, on the other hand, he declared, said let all parties come together to Geneva and produce a program that will unite the revolutionary and Labor movements of all countries.

George Lansbury made a strenuous appeal on behalf of Mr. Lenin and the Third International and received approval from a noisy minority. From which one would have believed that practically the whole meeting was in favor of the Third International; but when the vote was cast, less than one-twelfth was found to be in favor of adherence to the Third International out of over 3,000,000 votes, while a resolution in favor of secession from the Second International was lost by a large majority.

Local Option Favored

Robert Smillie, of the Miners Union, proposed a resolution that the conference reaffirm its belief that nationalization of mines, with joint control, is the only solution of the mining problems. This was carried unanimously.

Ben Turner, on behalf of the General

Union of Textile Workers, then moved a resolution calling on the government to acquire the liquor interest in England and Wales at not more than pre-war values, to which an amendment was proposed by the Glasgow Trades and Labor Council expressing the opinion that the total prohibition of manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors would be of great advantage to the workers. An amendment for total prohibition and also the original resolution for state purchase were both lost by large majorities. Philip Snowden, on behalf of the Independent Labor Party, then moved a further resolution endorsing local option, which was passed by a large majority.

At a previous meeting on Thursday, Sidney Webb proposed absolute self-determination for Ireland and withdrawal of British troops and Dublin Castle officials, but an amendment was brought forward by James Walker that the Irish people should deal with exclusively Irish affairs by means of Parliament for the whole of Ireland within the British Commonwealth. During the discussion which followed, a Belfast trade unionist, Mr. McKee, said: "We in Ireland know what the Sinn Féiners mean by self-determination; it means the rule of Ireland by Sinn Féiners; this octopus of gnomes and publicans, which has dragged certain sections of the Irish people, and which is to be used just as Tammany Hall is used in New York to feather the nests of its supporters."

Irishmen at Variance

J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, in supporting the amendment, asked the conference to pause before it committed itself to any cut and dried settlement of the Irish problem. When the delegation approached the Prime Minister a week ago, he said, the Sinn Féin members told him their policy was an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, and that the murders of policemen were justified because they were soldiers of a foreign country, whereas other members of the same deputation begged Mr. Lloyd George to send more troops to Ireland.

In face of these facts, he declared, it was idle to assume that this was an easy question. Mr. McKee's speech emphasized Mr. Thomas' argument and showed clearly that Irishmen are as divided over the Irish problem as anyone else. A meeting of the Industrial Court is to be held next Tuesday at Kingsway Hall to deal with the applications for advances of wages from the Amalgamated Engineering Union, which asks for 6d. per hour advance for its 46,000 members, or an equivalent of £27,000,000. In a 50-week year the demand of the engineering and shipbuilding trades, representing 1,478,000 members, for 6d. per hour advance, will add over £86,000,000 to the yearly wage bill, but that is not all. On the following day, the National Union of Railwaymen come along with another application for £4 per week for laborers, £5 per week for semi-skilled, and £6 for skilled workmen.

The primary function for the Joint Industrial Council is to get employees and workers together to talk over their differences, which they have done, very successfully in the printing trade dispute, and which can always be done when both parties desire to avoid ruptures.

Mr. Gompers' Interview

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, when interviewed while passing through here on his way to San Francisco, declared that the One Big Union was doomed to early extinction. "From their own confidential reports," he said, "we know that it has started from nothing, will end in nothing, and that it cannot survive much longer. The few workers who are deluded by the novelty of something new have realized that little can be hoped for from such theories as have been advanced by those behind the movement."

MUTINY AT ANCONA FINALLY SUPPRESSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The correspondent of the "Messaggero" at Ancona reports that serious trouble broke out on Saturday among a battalion of bersagliers in barracks there. Carabineers who attempted to restore order were fired at with machine guns. They then dug trenches around the barracks, which they besieged, with the result that the bersagliers ultimately capitulated in the afternoon.

The Minister of War states that the trouble is directly due to a false report spread by anarchists that certain regiments of bersagliers were about to be disbanded. The latest news from Ancona is that a general strike is in progress.

MR. BRYAN OFFERS BONE DRY PLANK TO DEMOCRATS

Administration Wins in Organization by Reed Rejection—Opposition to Mr. Glass as the Resolutions Chairman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SAN FRANCISCO, California.—With the Democratic national convention to be called to order at 12 o'clock today, the various factions constituting the assembled Democracy were facing each other last night, each camp and clique busy with its final alignments for the fight over platform and organization.

The first shot was fired early yesterday morning when William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State, issued his défilé to the liquor hosts for a bone dry plank pledging the Democratic Party to the strict enforcement of the prohibition amendment and declaring that there shall be no modification of the Volstead Enforcement Code. The plank to be submitted by the Nebraskaan to the resolutions committee reads as follows:

"We heartily congratulate the Democratic Party on its splendid leadership in the submission and ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, and we pledge the party to the effective enforcement of the Volstead law, honestly and in good faith, without any increase in the alcohol content of permitted beverages and without any weakening of any of its provisions."

Wet Plank "Utterly Impossible"

This categorical declaration was made public by the "peerless leader" just as the moment when the liquor forces were preparing to evacuate the advanced trenches they had occupied before the delegates had arrived at San Francisco. Even the most optimistic exponents of the wet cause and the protagonists of liberalization had already realized that a wet plank was utterly impossible and felt that the best they could achieve was a straddling of the issue.

Mr. Bryan would not assert that his plank would be adopted, but he was full of confidence and assurance, and apparently ready to throw down the gauntlet to his opponents of every character and creed and on every issue in which he believes. "I do not count delegates when I am fighting for principles," was the terse comment of the Nebraskaan, who reminded of threats of defeat and disaster freely made by his foes.

The extreme dryness of the Bryan proposal will inevitably lead to a pitched battle, the liquor forces believing that they can mobilize enough strength to fight a rear guard engagement for a plank of a less drastic character.

Albert Sydney Burleson, Postmaster-General, a delegate to the convention with one-half of a vote from his home State of Texas, shook his head when the Bryan plank was read to him. Not to be left behind as a framer of platform, Mr. Burleson called attention to a plank which he thought was more in accord with liberal democracy.

Burleson Proposition

This plank espoused by the Postmaster-General and other political strategists condemns the saloon and sustains the Eighteenth Amendment, but favors the modification of the Volstead Act.

The plank reads: "The open saloon has been generally condemned by the American people as a menace to society and the well-being of the people, and its restoration should not be allowed. The validity of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution having been sustained by the Supreme Court, any law enacted under its authority must be strictly enforced. However, the Democratic Party pledges its utmost endeavors to prevent this new grant of federal power from being exercised in such a manner as to become oppressive or deprive the people of that individual liberty which it was the purpose of the union of states to guarantee and preserve through all time. The Volstead Act, vetoed by a Democratic President and passed over his veto by a Republican Congress, is an extreme exercise of the powers granted by the Eighteenth Amendment, and it should be so amended, in strict conformity with the spirit and purpose of the Constitution, so as to eliminate therefrom its drastic and unreasonable features. We favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution requiring all amendments hereafter proposed thereto to be ratified or rejected by a referendum of the qualified voters of the several states of the Union."

Assuming the defeat of this proposal, the wets will submit one proposition supporting the amendment and the enforcement of the laws enacted under its authority, but demanding that alcoholic content be so defined as honestly to accord with ascertained truth and favoring an amendment to the Federal Constitution requiring all amendments hereafter proposed thereto to be ratified or rejected by a referendum of the qualified voters of the several states of the Union.

Whatever the fate of the Bryan plank, it is safe to state in advance that there will be no dampness in the Democratic platform.

The first battle over organization was won by the Administration on Saturday, when the Democratic Na-

tional Committee refused to admit as a delegate to the convention James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, the most outspoken and "irreconcilable" opponent of President Wilson. The vote of 24 to 12, whereby Mr. Reed was refused admission, is taken to reflect the extent to which the convention is likely to "go along with the President," as Homer S. Cummings was wont to express it. Senator Reed will appeal to the Committee on Credentials, but this body is certain to sustain the National Committee.

On the question of permanent organization, a fight of importance, though not yet bitter, is in progress. Considerable opposition has developed to the alleged attempt of the officeholders and White House attaches to put the entire machinery of the convention under the control of hot partisans of President Wilson. The strongest opposition is to the selection of Carter Glass, Senator from Virginia, as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. A considerable number of Democratic senators who voted for the League of Nations with reservations are opposed to Senator Glass and they have the support of some Northern Democratic state leaders.

Compromise Candidate

By this faction Thomas Walsh, Senator from Montana, is put forward as a compromise candidate. Friends of Senator Walsh affected to believe on Sunday that they had enough strength to put him over.

The selection of Senator Walsh would not signify an outright defeat for the administration, but it would strengthen the position of the majority of Democrats who, like Mr. Walsh, voted for reservations in order to ratify the Treaty and are still prepared to support a compromise with the Republicans in order to break the Treaty deadlock. They do not want to close the door, and their aim is to get something to this effect into the platform while at the same time giving the President some large degree of vindication.

Palmer Stock Declines

With the advance of the McAdoo stock there was a noticeable decline in the stock of A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney-general. It was not that there were any withdrawals from the number of delegates pledged to the cause of the Attorney-General, but the mass of sentiment of the delegates seemed to be almost indifferent to him. Failure to gain gave the unmistakable feeling that he was losing ground, many believing that he was far on the way to elimination.

Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio, who figured with Mr. Palmer, as one of the "big two," maintains a strong position in front, with compact forces, and quite a large amount of reserve sentiment behind him, but facing the unflinching opposition of William Jennings Bryan, who, though not strong enough to dictate the nominee, is believed to be strong enough to play the role of destroyer and prevent the nomination of a candidate personally distasteful to him. This is the case with Governor Cox, whose nomination can only be secured after the Nebraska has fallen in the last trenches and after every effort to mobilize one-third of the convention has failed.

Mr. McAdoo Against Field

New Yorker Choice of Nearly All Administration Stalwarts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SAN FRANCISCO, California.—While the leaders of the various Democratic factions and committees were maneuvering for position and seeking salient points for organization and platform, the mass of delegates and spectators gathered here to view the convention drama were mainly concerned with the one great question: Who is to be the Democratic candidate and what is to be the Democratic ticket which is to face the Harding-Coolidge ticket at the polls next November?

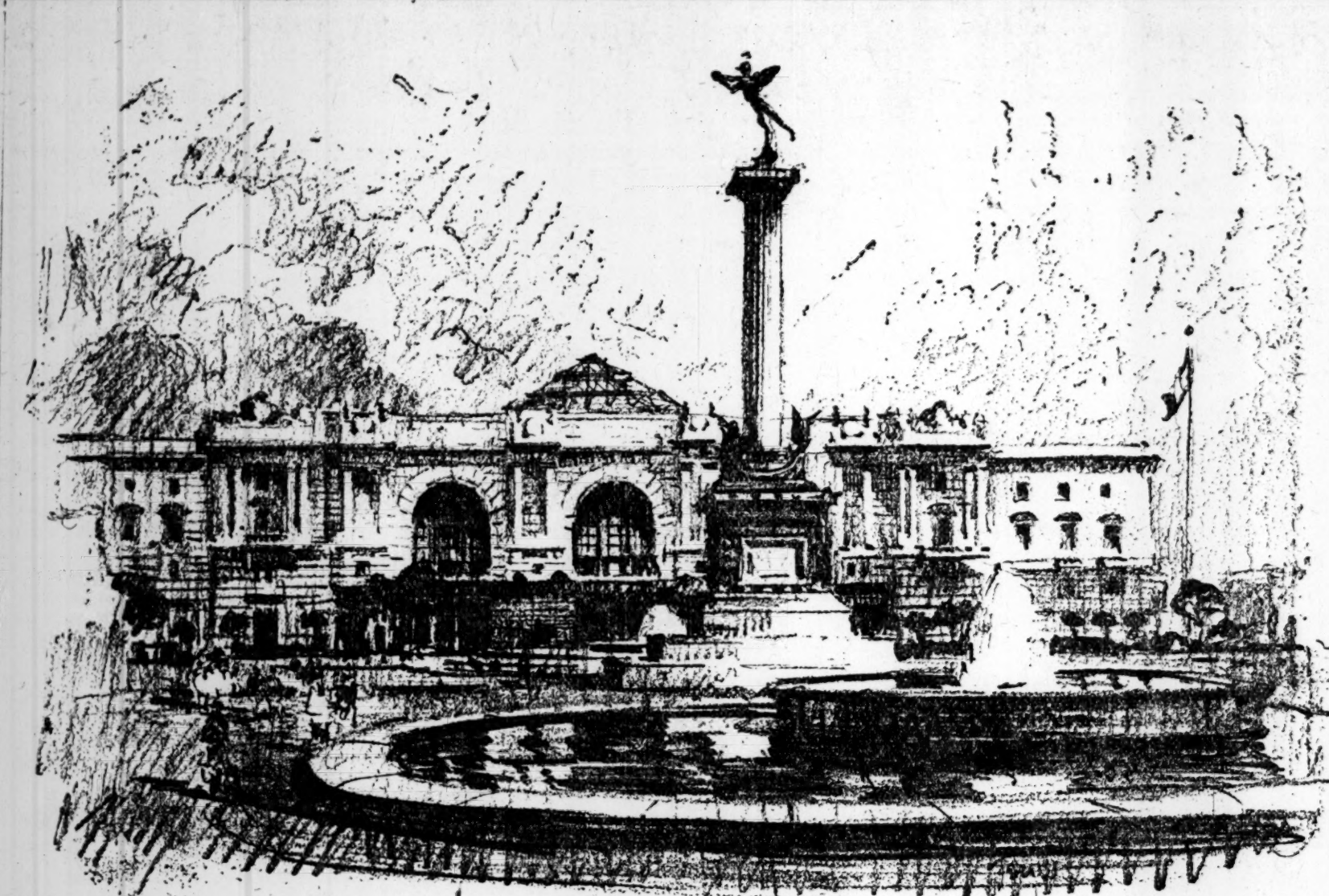
The outstanding feature of the situation with regard to candidates yesterday was the continued increase of sentiment for William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury and son-in-law of President Wilson. From a dark horse, forced temporarily into the background by his own voluntary renunciation, Mr. McAdoo now looms much larger than any of the avowed candidates whose names are to come before the convention. It was not until all the delegates had assembled that the actual strength of Mr. McAdoo was realized. Like the famous ghost of Banquo, he will not down.

White House Influence

On the eve of the convention there was general agreement that it was now Mr. McAdoo against the entire field, and a conviction seemed to sweep the assembled delegates that the former Secretary of the Treasury is the one outstanding availability for the Democratic nomination.

Despite the "cancellation of their reservations" by some of the avowed partisans of Mr. McAdoo, his "boom" is not altogether leaderless. He is the choice of practically all the Administration stalwarts, and they are doing good missionary work, though in the most unobtrusive way imaginable. Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, boarded the band wagon, Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, is on the scene of action, with Senator Carter Glass, the advanced apostle, and with them are many of the Democratic hierarchy. Things are shaping up in such a way that there is little doubt that the White House influence is behind Mr. McAdoo, despite the fact that President Wilson continues to maintain a sphinx-like silence on the great question of his choice.

Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, who was scheduled by the Wilson faction for permanent chairman, is also likely to be shelved as far as that post is concerned. Here again the same reasons hold. Too much administration is not pleasing to delegations like



View of Exposition Auditorium, San Francisco, where Democratic national convention meets

those from New York, Illinois and other northern and western groups. Joseph I. Robinson, Senator from Arkansas, is proposed as a compromise candidate, but objection has been made to him as a Wilson Democrat and Southerner. The question of the permanent chairman is, however, of subsidiary importance.

League of Nations Contest

Opponents of an outright endorsement of President Wilson's stand on the League of Nations have not yet completed their plank as to how the fight is to be conducted. One important phase of it is the fight over the chairmanship of the Resolutions Committee. Mr. Bryan is non-committal, but he has conferred with several of the leaders in the league fight. One line of attack which he is expected to follow is to insist on a plank for the adoption of a constitutional amendment giving a majority of the Senate, instead of a two-thirds, the power to ratify treaties. It depends on developments in the Resolutions Committee whether or not Mr. Bryan will demand a roll-call on the floor of the convention on some of the issues which he is going to raise.

Three Groups in Action

Here was the situation last night: Roughly speaking, there were three groups seeking either to control affairs or to be in a position to veto certain lines of action. There is the Administration wing, including the great mass of the southern democracy, which is, on the whole, friendly to the candidacy of Mr. McAdoo. There is the Bryan wing, indefinite and comparatively small as to numbers, but capable of expansion in an emergency and likely to be brought into action to defeat a candidate unacceptable to the former Secretary of State. There is, thirdly, the group of northern and middle west state leaders, characterized as bosses, who are friendly to Governor Cox and who are bitterly opposed to domination of the convention by the Administration, and for this reason are willing to make alignments against Mr. McAdoo. Among these are Charles Murphy of Indiana, Thomas Taggart of Tammany and Patrick Brennan of Illinois, who succeeded the late Roger Sullivan in Illinois as "boss" in politics.

The last group is undoubtedly contemplating a combination to prevent the nomination of Mr. McAdoo, and its members are depending largely on the possibility of enforcing the "unit rule" on the pivotal delegations, like New York and Illinois, hoping that by doing so they can always retain one-third of the convention. However, there have been indications that supporters of Mr. McAdoo in delegations opposed to him have served notice that they will not be bound by the rule. In taking issue with their delegations, they could appeal to the convention just as New Deal to Baker, Secretary of War, did in Baltimore in 1912. This would be the logical way of breaking "boss control" of delegations.

Possibility of Deadlock

The possibility of a deadlock is still talked of, particularly if the McAdoo forces fail to "put their candidate across." Dark horses are trotted out whenever the deadlock contingency is contemplated. In this last connection the favorites appear to be Thomas Riley Marshall of Indiana, Vice-President of the United States, and John W. Davis, United States Ambassador in London. The Indiana delegation is preparing for a coup with the Vice-President, but such an attempt could be successful only after a process of elimination.

The general sentiment with regard to Mr. Davis is that he is too little known to be placed before the country as the representative of the Democracy. Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma and James W. Gerard are not considered formidable candidates, and Edwin T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, is not really a contestant, though he is highly re-

garded and might be chosen as the second on the ticket.

Non-Intervention Urged

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A telegram has been sent to Homer Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, by James Ray, president of the Ulster League of North America, which says in part: "The Ulster League of North America, representing 2,250,000 voters, is steadfast in its opposition to any departure from the established American policy of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries. It regards with especial disfavor and alarm the spirit and tendencies inherent in the suggested recognition, by the Democratic national convention, of a movement endangering the relations between the United States and Great Britain, and pledges itself to place every possible obstacle in the path of action."

NEAR EAST RELIEF FUND APPROPRIATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—An appropriation of \$1,330,000 has been voted by the board of trustees of the Near East Relief for relief work in Turkey, Syria, and Trans-Caucasia. Dr. John H. Finley, Director of Education of the State of New York, was elected to the committee in place of Henry Morgenthau who resigned. The executive committee voted to continue the efforts being made to induce the United States Government to accept Armenian government bonds in payment of supplies sent to Armenia in the summer of 1919, "on the same basis that government bonds of other nations were accepted by the liquidation commission in large amounts in payment of similar supplies transferred to other nations."

LARGE MUNICIPAL SAVING FORECAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Millions of dollars in savings to the taxpayers of Boston and elimination of the necessity for planning new sources of revenue would be results of putting into operation the findings from a thorough investigation of Boston municipal departments, supervised by the Boston Finance Commission, and financially supported by a strong organization of citizens, says an authority on local municipal affairs who has been in close touch with conditions for many years.

It now takes approximately \$50,000,000 a year to run the city and it is understood that the Mayor sees the need of an additional \$5,000,000, but men who have come into close contact with municipal finances and have had large experience in big business, say that not only can the proposed additional \$5,000,000 be left entirely out of any future consideration but that the present annual expenditure can be diminished by the installation of curtailment measures at the City Hall.

A study of the reports of the Finance Commission during the past 10 years or more shows that in some instances where better business methods have been applied in certain municipal departments millions of dollars have been saved to the city, and there are certain indications that if many of the other recommendations of the commission had been carried out by the Mayor and City Council, these would have added many millions more.

Of course it is generally recognized that an efficiency investigation by itself would do little good, that there must be an acceptance of the results of the investigation by the Mayor and council to the extent that effective action based upon the results be taken.

At least one organization, the Mas-

sachusetts Real Estate Exchange, is planning to insist upon such an investigation, and is to press the measure at the next hearing of the Mayor's committee on new sources of revenue, which is expected to be held July 1. It is also understood that the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Real Estate Exchange may cooperate with the first-named organization. All of these groups are to be heard at the hearing next Thursday. The protest against increasing the tax burden before every reasonable effort is taken toward curtailment of expenses in the management of the city department has grown more and more positive on the part of an increasingly large number of citizens.

PLANS FOR HAGUE TRIBUNAL DEVELOP

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

THE HAGUE, Holland (Sunday).—The Jurists' Advisory Committee of the League of Nations agreed unanimously on Friday upon The Hague as the seat of the permanent court of international justice, to be created under Article 14 of the covenant. The Hague was felt to be the best place, not only because of its traditions as center of international law, but also because of the presence of the permanent court of arbitral justice and of the facilities afforded by the competence of the court.

The general viewpoint was that, in accordance with article 14, the court, as an international organization, should be open only to cases brought by states and not to cases brought by individuals, as the latter could obtain justice in their own national courts. On Thursday the question of domicile, length of term, disqualification, and remuneration of judges was discussed. It was agreed that the court must be permanent and be open to trial of cases at all times, which involves the secretariat of the court being always domiciled at the seat of the court and special periods when the full court must be in session and other periods when it may sit by panels.

Selection for life was urged as the best method, though selection for 6 or 10 years received support as affording an opportunity for replacing inadequate judges. It was further agreed that remuneration should be such as to attract the foremost jurists in the world.

DECIDING ALAND QUESTION

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Saturday).—An official statement issued today in connection with the representations made to the Swedish and Finnish governments on behalf of the allied and associated powers, to the effect that Sweden and Finland should refer the question of sovereignty over the Aland Islands to the League of Nations, says:

"Sweden, readily fulfilling her duties as a member of the League of Nations, immediately declared her willingness to submit the Aland Island question to the League in accordance with the suggestion of Great Britain, supported by the other powers."

The press of Stockholm today expresses satisfaction with the government's action.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Sunday).—Charles Laurent, the new Ambassador to Berlin, will take up his duties at once. During the coming week he will present his letters of credit to President Ebert. In a declaration which he has made, he indicated that he will pay particular attention to the fulfillment of the treaty clauses, which concern the delivery of coal to France. It is understood that Dr. Mayer von Kaufbeuren, the present Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, will be the German Ambassador.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE SCORES IN DEBATE

British Premier Vindicates His Policy on Mesopotamia—Lively Discussion Takes Place in Westminster Parliament

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Monday).—Last Monday morning all signs pointed to a lively week in Parliament, with several awkward corners for the government to turn. There was Mesopotamia, with its oil complications, and its increasing burden on the British taxpayers; there was Winston Churchill, the War Minister, and the unpopular proposal to reclothe the army in scarlet; there was the grandiose Ministry of Transport to be justified and other odds—more from Ireland, Poland, and elsewhere—to add spice to the varied parliamentary dish. Animation there was in plenty, but no effective concerted attack such as might have compelled the government to realize the profound uneasiness with which men of all classes contemplate the present financial position.

Ireland filled the program on Monday, the first item being the government's proposal to accept an amendment to the Home Rule Bill, which would have excluded Irish members from Westminster whenever the two Irish parliaments became one. Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, pleaded that the exclusion would prejudice adoption hereafter of a federal system for the United Kingdom; but his argument did not impress the House of Commons, for it ignored the point that an Irish settlement in present conditions can only be made on a purely Irish basis. What is called devolution is a totally different thing.

Defense of Irish Policy

The second Irish item was the Irish Attorney-General's defense of the policy of the Irish Executive against a sharp Ulster attack. Ulster and her friends in the Bourbon section of British conservatism demand force and ever more force. The government replied that it was doing its best, and thus drew down upon itself a caustic rebuke from Lord Robert Cecil, who bade it refrain from the attempt to coerce and conciliate Ireland at the same time.

But Lord Robert is not altogether immune from criticism in his attitude toward Ireland. There is a lack of practical logic leading to firm conclusions in most of his Irish speeches, and the truth is that he is fast becoming a "single track parliamentarian," with the League of Nations as his supreme, if not his only, object. The week reached its climax on Wednesday, when the air resounded to all the parliamentary big guns. Mr. Asquith was in good form, but marred an otherwise effective attack on the government's Mesopotamia policy by attempting to fasten the charge of illegality upon it, because it was being pursued without a mandate from the League. Mr. Lloyd George pounced upon the error with great vigor and gained a distinct debating advantage by quoting the article of the treaty which governs the assignment of a mandate. For the rest, his speech, loudly cheered all the time, was mainly an energetic refusal to abate one jot of the responsibilities which Great Britain has assumed.

Reversion to Red-Coats

But there was an air of unreality in it all which was not dispelled except for a well-reasoned plea from Capt. W. Ormsby Gore in favor of development under British auspices of a true native Mesopotamian ideal, unalloyed by spurious Anglo-Indian influences. The House, of course, gave the government its usual indorsement of approval, but well-informed members shook their heads and went home to dinner, predicting trouble to come. Later in the evening Mr. Churchill defended his proposal to put the army back into red tunics. The extravagance of the plan in the present state of national finance had been a matter of universal comment for some time, but when the issue was presented

EFFECT OF WAR ON WORLD DEBT

Increase of \$221,000,000 Is Shown—Figures Indicate 92 Per Cent of United States Expenditures Are Due to Wars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Important data regarding the effects of the war on this and other countries are developed in material made public by O. P. Austin, statistician of the National City Bank of New York, in the bank's publication, The Americas, in which he shows that the combined national debts of the world now equal \$255,000,000,000; and by Dr. Edward B. Ross, chief physicist of the United States Bureau of Standards, who exhibits figures indicating that 92 per cent of all expenditures of this government are made because of the recent and other wars or by preparation for future wars.

The compilation by Mr. Austin shows that debts of the nations before the world war amounted to about \$44,000,000,000. Assuming a world population of 2,000,000,000, the present debt would imply a debt of \$130 per capita for the entire world. Mr. Austin estimates a per capita debt of \$150 for the aggregate population of all countries for which debt figures are available. This would include men, women and children of white or other races, civilized, semi-civilized or savage, so far as they inhabit countries whose debts are known. The interest charge, Mr. Austin says, is now about \$6 per capita, as against \$1 in 1913. For a normal family of five, that would be \$30.

Depreciation of War Bonds

Since the war, as is well known, there has been a depreciation in the value of war bonds, and they are being steadily concentrated in the hands of small groups of financiers. The enormous charge of war debts upon the productive power of society has led to strong demands in Great Britain and elsewhere for repudiation of the debts, or a conscription of war profits to pay them.

The figures of Dr. Ross show that of \$5,656,095,705, appropriated by the United States Government for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, more than 92 per cent went to pay war costs and to maintain the army and navy. War expenditures, including interest on the public debt, pensions, war risk insurance, European food relief, bonuses to government employees, and other expenditures due to the recent war, amount to \$3,855,482,585.60, or 67.81 per cent of the total. Upkeep of the army and navy came to \$1,424,138,676.57, or 25.02 per cent.

Small Primary Expenditures

For primary government expenses, including the cost of Congress, the President's salary and those of his staff, upkeep of federal courts and penal establishments, expenses of the State Department, Department of Justice and similar items, the total was \$181,087,225.41, or only 3.19 per cent of the total appropriations. The cost of public works—improvement of rivers and harbors, erection and maintenance of public buildings, upkeep of rural post roads, construction of roads in Alaska and the like, was \$168,203,557.46, or only 2.97 per cent.

The great program of research, educational and developmental activities of the government was allowed only 1.01 per cent of the total appropriations, or \$57,093,860.03. Out of this moderate sum had to come the research program of the Department of Agriculture, the costs of the Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines, the maintenance of the Bureau of Education, Board of Standards, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Women and Children's Bureau.

in favor of red for the Guards and Household Cavalry, and khaki for the rest, it was carried by a majority of more than two to one.

Mr. Churchill was in great fettle, but he had little effective opposition to meet. His position in this House is strong at present, but his political stock in the country outside does not stand high.

GENERAL SMUTS' VIEW OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony (Friday).

"In the first days of its operation, the League of Nations has not responded to the great hopes entertained for it," declared Jan Christian Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, in the course of an assembly debate on the League. "But," he continued, "rather than rejoice over its failure, everyone should bend their energies to make it an instrument of reality and power in the affairs of the world."

Several things militated against the League, the Premier added, notably the refusal of the United States to become a member, "for it is beyond doubt that the League depended largely on America for its initial strength and success."

"America should have brought to the League the influences and resources absolutely needed today, but she has not chosen to play the part of moral leader of the world," said the Premier. "I hope the time will come when the United States will appreciate the position it occupies. But, pending this, it is better to suspend judgment."

"The Supreme Council has pushed the League into the background, but it is hoped both sides will soon be united. The present international situation finds England and France alone trying to right a hopeless situation. There is grave danger of further alliances unless the five world powers act in complete accord. The Polish war has done more to make the people realize the impotency of the League than anything else."

BROTHERHOODS ARE TAKING MEN BACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Efforts are being made by officials of the railroad brotherhoods to bring back the men expelled during the unauthorized strikes last spring. W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, remained in the city, while other officers returned to their homes after the announcement on Friday night that the Railroad Labor Board would make its decision before July 20.

"With the promise of a wage scale decision before July 20, retroactive to May 1, there is no reason for further discussion in our ranks," said Mr. Lee. "We have already taken back 15,000 of the 30,000 men who were expelled and we will take back others who make proper amends."

An appeal has been made by the brotherhoods to all their men to remain at work until after the board makes its award and favorable answers are being received from all quarters.

Leaders of the "outlaw" movement have announced the willingness of their men to return to work, if seniority rights, which they lost by going out on an unauthorized strike, are restored.

Ore Carriers Held Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—It was estimated on Saturday that \$7 or 100 600-ton ore carriers would lie in these ports over Sunday and the average detention was expected to be about 10 days. Many of them were waiting for cars to carry off their cargoes or for bunker coal to start back up the lakes. The hoped-for relief under the Interstate Commerce Commission's regulation on coal cars has failed as yet to appear. There was dumped on all Lake Erie docks during the week ending on June 21, 506,983 tons of coal, while for the same week in 1919, 993,602 tons were handled.

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If the Laun-Dry-Ette saves one day's laundress wages each week, it more than pays for itself within a year.

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THE WINDOW
of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

A Surprising Sultan

The graphic pencils of the cartoonists have agreed, in presenting a picture of the Sultan of Turkey, that it would be hard to eradicate from the western mind, a picture that symbolizes deeds written in history and expresses vividly in black and white the characteristics that made the Sultan Abdul Hamid justly called "the unspeakable Turk." Yet Mr. Philip Marshall Brown, professor of international law at Princeton University, meeting Mohammed Sixth in the Palace of Yildiz, where 10 years ago he had met and talked with Abdul Hamid, describes a sultan unlike Abdul Hamid and unlike the Turk of the cartoonists. "Sultan Mohammed Sixth," says Mr. Brown, writing in Asia, "is a man with a scholarly stoop to his shoulders. He wears a gray mustache and a pair of gold-rimmed eye-glasses which heighten the resemblance to a benevolent college professor." And in the palace "where previously reigned dark suspicion, insane fear and hideous cruelty" the visitor found an "atmosphere of kindness and serenity." The professor from America chatted with the Sultan of Turkey who looks like a professor, and the conversation was not easy, for the Sultan wanted to know what the western world thought of Turkey and the visitor was compelled to tell him that the Turks are regarded as outlaws entitled to very little consideration. The Sultan could not and did not try to deny that the behavior of Turkey had merited such an opinion, and the visitor, evidently enough, was impressed with the belief that had the typical Sultan been more like Mohammed Sixth, Turkey would have made a different record. But Turkey has done a thorough job in creating the cartoonists' typical Turk, and it is difficult to picture a sultan who can inspire western respect.

A Bird Sanctuary

There seems to be an object lesson for other countries in the aviaries near Melbourne, Australia, where one reads in "The Melbourne Argus" that "wild birds are guarded, but free. Many are annual visitors, coming from rural haunts to spend a holiday in town. And some drop in occasionally a day or two, no longer—between their hall and farewell. But numbers, like the wise thrushes, are year-long residents. For board and lodging they pay with a generous measure of song; broods are reared in the gardens, in shrubs, and trees, in the fernery, and on islets in the lake." The Melbourne aviaries, in fact, are a garden spot near the city which has been made a sanctuary for birds and has become recognized as such by them, as seems to be the experience wherever sanctuaries are established either for birds or wild animals, until nowadays the total number of species that the head gardener has seen there counts up to at least 160. Free to come and go as they please, many of the birds seem to comprehend the security and friendliness of the gardens and become tame and sociable in a short time after their arrival. From morning till night the gardens are alive with birds—blackbirds, thrushes, tits, wrens, and, in short, a host of others are busy on the lawns. Bird families are growing up in the trees and bushes; swans, coot, ducks, and other water-birds, parents and infants, cruise the lakes and are so much at home that they come ashore to be fed by children. The gardens cover about 100 acres, and except for a smaller sanctuary of the same kind at Gizeh, Egypt, contain probably the largest variety of birds that is to be found so near a city.

The "Sundowner"

Every country has its own particular species of nomads known generally as the tramp. This individual, the world over, has the same outstanding characteristics: namely, an insatiable desire for movement, an equally unquenchable aversion to toil and a quiet disposition to philosophy which enables him to accept the inevitable hardship of his life with equanimity. The home of the most picturesque type of the wandering beggar is undoubtedly Australia. Here he is known as the "Sundowner," which name is derived from the fact that he invariably turns up at stations "outback" when the sun is setting and consequently the day's work is done. He then runs no risk of being offered a job, the possibility of which he abhors. The traditional hospitality of the squatter never fails vis-

itors, and the Sundowner takes full advantage of this state of affairs, which has certainly served to encourage the "bush brotherhood." The influence of wandering over vast empty spaces, nearly always alone, has had its effect in reducing the Sundowner to being a man of very few words indeed, and he is noted for his taciturnity. An amusing illustration is on record of this reluctance to speak on more word than is absolutely necessary. Two of the fraternity, after tramping many hundreds of miles in company, were temporarily startled out of their lethargy by a low-flying bird passing swiftly and unexpectedly in front of them. Quoth one, "Magpie." The other preserved his silence until hours later. When the camp was being prepared, he ejaculated, "Might have been a crow." This brought the retort from the first speaker that there was too much arguing in the camp. After this brilliant effort the pair relapsed into their usual silence.

The Camel in Australia

More than one species of mammal which have been introduced into Australia have thrived exceedingly in their novel environment. Among these may be included the camel. In Australia the offspring of this animal, owing, no doubt, to the climate suiting its characteristics better even than that of the land of its origin, are more hardy than their parents. Men of Assyrian and Afghan origin are employed as drivers and in looking after the camels and these men also thrive in the sunny climate of Australia. Their satisfaction is no doubt further increased by the fact that their earnings are many times greater than they would receive in their own native countries. The camel has great ability to withstand fatigue, manage on a minimum amount of water (a great consideration in a country like Australia), and carries heavy loads, five hundredweight being no exceptional burden for him to bear for many miles without tiring.

In the districts in which the camel is used it is not an uncommon sight to see one of those animals harnessed to a cart and being driven in exactly the same way as a horse. The Broken Hill silver mining district in New South Wales is well known as being a center for camel transport, and many teams are seen leaving or returning. Strangely enough camels do not thrive on rich grass but grow fat on dead leaves from the gum tree, spinifex or porcupine grass (this grass covers hundreds of square miles of territory in the interior of Australia), and mulga. These seem to be great delicacies, and the more thorny the better they are appreciated.

An Inviting Business Field

United States Trade Commissioner P. L. Bell has been shrewdly observing the character and habits of the Cali merchant, and advises American exporters not to send that worthy Colombian business man an impersonal, circular letter. The Cali merchant, it appears, is likely to pay little attention to such correspondence. He likes a personal acquaintance with those from whom he buys his goods, and so far he has had little opportunity to make such an acquaintance with traveling men from the United States. For the town of Cali, with its adobe buildings and cobble stone pavements—but some of the old buildings are now being torn down and replaced with comparatively lofty two-story and three-story brick structures, and plans are afoot to improve the pavements, and pipes being laid for a new water supply, and there is even the possibility, or at any rate an admitted need, of a new hotel—has been "off the beat" of commercial travelers in South America, and it is only now being realized that here, too, is a field that they might profitably cultivate. During the war, however, agents who had been handling European goods were forced to substitute from the United States, and the Cali merchant liked these new goods and is now very friendly toward merchandise from the North. Particularly is he pleased with the idea of show window displays such as are arranged in the United States to advertise special articles; and when he gets something that looks particularly good to him for its novelty, he is likely to announce the fact with handbills and placards. Also he likes pictures showing how this, that or the other advertised article can be used in Colombia. Taken altogether this Cali merchant seems to be a cheerful and bustling man of business, quick to seize new ideas, and particularly interesting to the American exporter who would like to introduce his wares in a promising district of Colombia. But he cares little for a circular letter.

Traffic Problems in Argentina

Unsuspected by the "estanciero" or ranchman of Argentina, Mr. George S. Brady, United States Trade Commissioner in Buenos Aires, has made a suggestion to American automobile manufacturers of their persuading the "estanciero" that it will be worth his while to buy a motor truck; and in proportion as the "estanciero" is converted, the country roads of Argentina will become better roads. So far, however, the "estanciero" is well satisfied with the heavy native "chata," a cart with two big wheels, much like the bullock carts of Asia, and to meet a "chata" with 20 horses drawing its load of grain to the railway, is a picturesque incident of country journey. Horses are cheap and plentiful, the "peon" who drives them lives on the ranch, his services cost little, and the two-wheeled "chata," when it sticks in the mud, is reasonably easy to extricate by turning it round before pulling it out. The process scoops the mud and makes a roughly circular hole in the road something like the crater of a very small volcano, but the "chata" is out and on its way again.

BLISS CARMAN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Many a good reader, who ought to know better, of course, thinks that Canada has no poet of high caliber—by "high" meaning such names as Masenfeld, Kipling, Watson, Gibson, on one side of the Atlantic, and Robinson, Le Gallienne, Lindsay on the other. "What about Carman?" you say. "Oh, Carman's an American, isn't he?"

Now Carman is an American, all right enough, a North American, also an international, seeing that his clear sweet voice rings round the English-speaking world; but the accident of birth opened his eyes on the elm-clad streets of Fredericton, New Brunswick, a little more than 50 years ago, and the vast majority of his songs are Canadian homespun clear through. A Canadian song-sparrow flies south-

lips and screwing his big features around better than a Paine or a Chaplin.

A poet should be perpetually happy, he has so much to be grateful for. He sees a hundred per cent more of beauty than the average eye and has the additional satisfaction of being able sometimes to show it to others. If he is not very careful, however, he also sees a heap more of ugliness. Carman, after disappearing from our ken for weeks on end, would slump into the studio and drop onto a chair with scarcely a grunt of recognition or the pretense of a smile. An hour later he would slump away again, and our buoyant vocal chasers would return unto us void.

Once upon a time, many years ago, Carman was a companion of northern tangles and open spaces. His paddle flashed down the long reaches of "Our Mother St. John," or guided "Red Swan"—his famous Millicent bark canoe—through the tumbling upper waters. But even then his interest in



Bliss Carman, "The poet who looks like a poet"

before the winter blasts, but he retains his species, also his northern characteristics. So Carman long ago sought a more congenial atmosphere, and lost the interest to return, or else merged it in his dreams; while his torrent of song continued to gush forth, deep and broad as his Canadian rivers, bearing on its bosom the spruces and pines, daisies and trilliums, mists and snows of his own dear homeland. Listen to this:

Oh, there the ice is breaking, the brooks are running free,
A robin calls at twilight from a tall spruce-tree,
And the light canoes go down
Past portage, camp and town,
By the rivers that make murmur in the lands along the sea.

And if you want more go to "Low Tide on Grand Pre," "Ballads of Lost Haven," or one of his slim green volumes of the "Pipes of Pan."

Reading His Lyrics
I remember one afternoon when he gloomed from his studio (occupied with a famous "bear" artist) into ours, the manuscript of one of his longer lyrics dangling damp from his long fingers, and read it to us in his chanting monotone. There was this and that in it that stirred me to the depths of my outdoor being, so that I felt I must straightway turn my back on the city as Lot did on Gomorrah and search for heaven in the wilderness.

Go watch by brimming river
Or reedy-margined lagoon
The wild geese row their galleys
Across the rising moon,
That comes up like a bubble
Out of the black fir-trees,
And ask what mind invented
Such miracles as these.

Yes, I saw the moon standing high over the clearing and I heard the rumble of distant rapids—or was it only the street-cars!

And some years later I heard him read his "Song of the Four Worlds," and I have read it a goodly number of times since, and it is still as fresh as it always will be to those who have ears to hear.

Carman is the poet-who-looks-like-a-poet. He is six feet three in his heel-less, square-toed shoes, and he dreams and sulks and makes marvelously dry remarks. Get him trapped in a thicket of mixed humanity and he is as interesting as a hermit crab when you have startled it. His shell of imperturbability is more opaque than the crab's and it takes more than hunger to bring him forth again. But let him drop in his aimless way into a dusty old studio of a handful of congenials, with perhaps a little yellow check in his notebook and "Daphne" afar off, and he is undiluted joy. Others do the talking, chart out the course of witicism and railery, but this tall, gaunt poet plants the most conspicuous buoys of "looking-glass" logic and Bab rhetoric. If you catch him in a certain very uncertain mood you can start him on James Whitcomb Riley recitation, such as "the Goblins 'I get yer if yer don't watch out.' He makes the cutest little Elmer Brown you ever listened to, pursuing up his

the pot-washing and potato-peeling was strongly negative, as though these necessary operations befouled his Pegasus, and soon he came to shun "roughing it" as a pussy cat does water. I have always thought this a pity. "Although it is the inner eye that dreams dreams and sees visions a nature singer must keep in touch with nature's fashions if he is to escape self-plagiarism."

Carman, being very reticent and different, has made few friends. Dick Hovey he loved as a brother, and the two collaborated in their "Songs from Vagabondia" series, of which more anon. Charles G. D. Roberts, his cousin and boyhood friend is even more to him, and many a stroke of genius has been struck under each other's shadow and inspiration.

JUNE'S PASSING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Only a few weeks have passed away since the whole English countryside seemed full of song. Traveling from sunrise till nightfall, and again from nightfall till dawn, there was scarcely a single silent hour in the whole of the twenty-four. As the thrushes and blackbirds went one after another to sleep, you heard the quaint yet musical twittering of the grasshopper warbler along the hedgerow, or the loud churring of the owls away in the coppice; then the owls crooned and hooted, and stray notes from wakened sleepers blended almost into song; and, most persistent and delightful of all, the incomparable warble of the nightingale rang again through all the darkened hours. But with the passing of June a strange quietness is settling down upon the countryside, and in place of the very riot of song of a month ago, you have now so few notes that each one is distinct and welcome, even though it lack the musical perfection of earlier days.

New and strange too are many of the notes that one hears in the woods today, grating "kr-r-r-r" of the nightingale, which is all that is left now of that wonderful, full-throated melody which he poured forth from the blossoming hawthorns when the year was still young. That is, however, only another side of a rural picture. It is true that we cannot stay from regretting the passing of much that has been so dear to us in the very sweet of the year, but newer joys always follow in the wake of those which are departing, and with the birth of another spring all again will return.

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BEGINNINGS OF A NEW ART

"The art of the motion picture is most highly developed in the United States," declared Ralph Block, of the Goldwyn Film Company of New York to an interviewer interested in the ideas Mr. Block has brought from abroad. "But it is still waiting for the master who understands everything accomplished so far, who knows what to retain and what to discard, and who has the vision to see the possibilities in the motion picture as an art in itself."

"To understand the situation one must look back to the early beginnings. At first the moving picture was nothing more than a circus. It was heralded with loud trumpets, and presented with all the extravagant decoration, all the gaudy irrelevancies that belong to a circus. Cabiria was typical in its spectacular effect. Gradually, however, the story became more important, until now Rex Beach, who has written a great deal for the screen, and who knows the field thoroughly, calls the motion picture an illustrated narrative. It remains for the genius in this art, as in every art, to discover its peculiar and unique potentialities."

Mr. Block seemed to feel that this genius is more likely to appear in America than elsewhere. The motion picture industry is one that moves rapidly, and it took immense strides in the years of the war when England and the continent were engaged too deeply in the trenches to accomplish much in this field.

The Last Six Years

"A number of changes have taken place within the last six years," said Mr. Block. "One is struck by the difference between English and American films. There is a difference of technique, in settings and lightings, in acting, and in plots as well. One of our discoveries was that the settings themselves were a picture, and we have come to appreciate their contribution of line and decorative quality to the film. Our own company went so far as to depend upon a member of the National Academy for settings. This is only one instance of the progress the motion picture has made."

"There is a great difference, too, between English and American acting. The English actor is reserved—not as Guilty was reserved when he played Pasteur, for example: all the fire of the Frenchman was felt under his control—but the English reserve is the product of English life, remote from our bustling activity. And while this makes for excellent effects on the stage, it is not so good for the screen. In fact, one of the chief difficulties in the development of the motion picture is that it is regarded from the theatrical viewpoint. Whereas it is more closely allied to the art of the short story, if anything, though it has its unique character, like every other art."

The Author's Work

The fact that those who have proven their creative ability in other fields are now interesting themselves in the movies is encouraging. When M. Maeterlinck was here he contracted to provide one scenario every year for something like six years.

The English are unusually appreciative of American strides in the moving picture art, and are aware of the many uses of "the picture" as they are called in London. During the war they were employed as a medium for government propaganda, and such men as the leading British novelists on the one hand and Lord Northcliffe on the other are on the qui vive for its possibilities. The latter is especially interested in the movies as a means of establishing the Anglo-American alliance for which he hopes and works, with the passion of an Englishman who has visited the States no less than twenty times. There are empire-builders, however, who interpret the motion picture as America's peaceful invasion of England."

"Of course the motion picture is yet in its romantic stage through which all the arts must pass before they come to their triumphant culmination. The American presented in the movies is not a just picture of America; one sees only prosperity and ease, everyone lives in his country home and enjoys all the luxuries in a land where milk and honey flow through golden streets. All this romantic invitation to foreign audiences, the native patriot may take at his own judgment and experience. Certain it is that the steamship company recruiters of the next generation have the lure par excellence in the American "westerns" and the reels about "high life for all."

An Increasing Demand

As a contrast to this Mr. Block pointed out that there is an increasing demand for greater realism.

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ONE MORNING

I shall never be able to understand why people consider the housekeeper's life "restricted," or why the housekeeper herself may be heard murmuring about the pettiness and detail of her existence. After a good deal of traveling about the world I find myself wondering if there is any single place so cosmopolitan as the front and back porch of the average house. And after reading a fair amount of history and politics I find myself seeking the laet and truest answers and commentaries from the lips of those not a stone's throw away from the carpet-sweeper and the sewing-machine.

To begin with: at eight the front doorbell rings sharply and McGregor, the Scottish postman, grunts a good morning. Was it Samuel Johnson who defined a Scotsman as an animal who ate oatmeal? If so that was the most inadequate definition he ever formulated. For persistent personality and dry humor, for trenchant thinking and caustic observation, I defy anyone to surpass a Scotsman. Not that McGregor ever says very much, but beginning the day with his greeting is like beginning it with a brisk rub and a glass of cold water.

One has hardly opened the mail when there is a crash in the back yard, and a gigantic shadow flickers across the window. That enormous bulky figure, with a red kerchief around his neck, his hat set at a swishing angle, and carrying a huge cask on his shoulder as lightly as a feather, is the Sicilian garbage man. He looks like a bandit, but should you speak to him you would find him as gentle as a child. He has come to America to escape the evils of the absentee landlord system which has impoverished so many Sicilians. Deign to exchange a few words with him and you will learn that his brother is working in the sulphur mines, that his sister is a goat-herd, and that the rich uncle who once owned a lemon grove and a fine house near Messina—all of which was obliterated by the earthquake—is now a porter in a Neapolitan hotel. Present industrial, agricultural and social conditions in Sicily are neatly and vividly dissected for you by the broken phrases of a picturesque garbage man—quite enough to set you thinking—aye, and reading, too!

At this moment there sounds a ring at the front door, and an Armenian stands before you, ready for his yearly repairing of your rugs, and to tell you the news from that land, from whence his mother and sister are even now fleeing. Before you have a chance to roll up the rugs for him, behold the woman movement, in the form of a feminine census taker, who claims a few minutes of your time.

After her, for all the world like symbolic figures in a pageant comes the gas man to read the meter; comes the Housing Condition, in the guise of the sewing woman whose rent has just been raised; comes the Union in shape of the plumber to mend a pipe; comes the question of Farm Labor and European export under the smiling face of the Italian vegetable man. Tell me, could the questions of the day be presented in more graphic, more varied guise?

McGregor returns, bringing mail from Europe, and out-of-town papers and bulletins, among them a letter for Katie in the kitchen, doubtless throwing its small bit of light upon the vexed Irish question.

No, I have never been able to understand why one calls the housekeeper's life narrow. The social and economic fabric of two continents has been steadily unfurling all morning—and this is only half a day, and only one day out of the seven!

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RELIEF FOR FARM
LABOR SITUATION

Movement to Encourage Manufacturers and Farmers to Co-operate in Massachusetts Is Already Showing Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A movement to encourage manufacturers and farmers to co-operate on the labor question is being promoted this summer by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture. The Employment Managers Association, the Massachusetts and Boston chambers of commerce and the Associated Industries are assisting in the effort.

Manufacturers, when men leave their employ, when there is a slack period, and especially when the mill has to shut down for a while, point out the great need for help on the farms and the many advantages gained by working out in the country, with the result that hundreds have presented themselves in the nearby vegetable-raising districts, and, consequently, the farmers and, of course, the consumers, have been the gainers thereby.

A good proportion of those who have gone to the farms in this way have had previous experience in soil cultivation and are thus of real desirability to the farmer. Although it is true that practically all of these men have chosen the vegetable gardening rather than the dairy farm, there are those at the State Department who believe that the dairy is undergoing only a temporary spell of unpopularity, that just as soon as the price of beef falls to a stable low figure the number of milk cows will increase and the profit in milk will be more attractive. Manufacturers are now exerting themselves to encourage men to go out to the fields and help during haying time.

Farmers have been particularly encouraged, says Arthur W. Gilbert, state Commissioner of Agriculture, by thus receiving the cooperation of the manufacturers and business men, because it helped the farmers to see that industry was really with them despite appearances at the time of the daylight-saving controversy.

The Department of Agriculture takes the stand that if a reserve of labor can be built up in districts where farm and factory are geographically close to each other, it would go a long way to solving the problem presented by the peak demands for farm labor at harvest time, and that if the slack seasons in the various industries can be so arranged that their labor is released at a time when farmers temporarily need additional labor, it would solve about half of the farm problem in the districts contiguous to such industrial centers, as Lawrence for instance.

Dr. Gilbert says that there is a tendency for certain industries to move from the crowded city territory out into the suburbs and rural towns, where there is possible a much larger degree of contentment on the part of the employees, inasmuch as the open fields and hills, to say nothing of home-gardening, are a very wholesome factor in a number of ways.

Though men wishing to find work on the farms have not availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the recent opening of an employment bureau in the State Department of Agriculture, in large numbers, yet in the past two months 150 men have been directly supplied to the farms through this office. The management of the bureau is in the hands of Miss Helen Grant, who aims to so place the men that they will want to stay and the farmers will want to have them.

Hundreds of college and high school boys have come to the department to be placed and already four boys' farm camps have been established. It is said that many farmers, though seriously in need of help, will not take it when offered because they demand the old-time hired hand type, and there seems to be a need for a better appreciation of the situation on the part of the farmers.

COLBY OBSERVES
ITS CENTENNIAL

WATERVILLE, Maine.—Observance of the centennial of Colby College began on Saturday with the presentation of the college pageant on the campus in the presence of about 2000 spectators. Several hundred are in the cast of the pageant, which will be repeated Tuesday afternoon.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the centennial program in connection with commencement, closing on Wednesday with the graduation exercises and the conferring of degrees. One of the first acts after Maine became a state in 1820 was the granting by the Legislature to Waterville College the right to confer degrees. In 1867 the name of the institution was changed to Colby University in honor of the late Gardner Colby, of Boston, who gave the college gifts totaling \$200,000. The University curriculum was dropped in 1899, and it has since been known as Colby College.

DISABLED SOLDIER
AID LAW DEFECTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Increased compensation for disabled soldiers of the world war is made impossible by a defective law, according to a statement issued by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, who is chairman of the Federal Board for Vocational Training. Mr. Wilson has commented on the situation:

"Former soldiers have been led to

believe that the law carried in the deficiency appropriation bill granted to all disabled soldiers receiving disability training an increase of \$20 a month after July 1, above the present rates for maintenance and support, yet the law makes no such provision. The payment for maintenance and support to all trainees remains the same as it has been heretofore, except that the board may increase the amount not to exceed \$20 per month to such trainees as are residing where maintenance and support is above the average and comparatively high. No increase can be given until the showing is made to that effect. The board has no machinery by which such an investigation can be conducted, or comparisons made. It will have to rely upon reports from its district officers based upon such information as they may be able to gather.

"The board has decided that increases will be made in accordance with the terms of the law and will be effective as of the first of July, but it will not be able to include such increases in its first payroll."

CONFERENCE ON
EDUCATION HELD

United States Commission Urges Higher Salaries and Better Training for Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—At the national conference on educational campaigns called by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, which met here on Saturday, the following program was favored:

"The promotion of the entire system of education as a unit, including elementary and secondary schools and higher education; the promotion of a comprehensive plan of extension education to meet the needs of millions of young men and women who come of voting age each year, the millions of women who will soon be enfranchised, the working men and women who have passed beyond the period of formal schooling, and the millions of former service men, many of whom had their plans of education broken into by the war; more liberal support of institutions for the professional preparation of teachers, and the adoption of a policy of paying teachers salaries equivalent to those paid persons of similar ability and preparation in other callings."

Dr. Claxton asserted that the greatest tragedy of our educational system was the inadequate preparation of teachers. "We must have not only higher salaries for teachers, but better training of teachers for their work," he said. "There is a danger of democracy breaking down if the citizens of the future are not trained in the fundamentals of practical civics and ethics."

JAMAICANS GRANT
TARIFF PREFERENCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—By a resolution just passed, the Legislative Council has put the finish touch to the adoption of the policy of granting a tariff preference to other parts of the British Empire.

The Tariff Amendment Law passed this year provided for a preference to cotton, piece goods, reducing the present duty to 10 per cent, and making it 8 1/3 per cent when the goods were made entirely of Empire grown cotton. This applied to the United Kingdom. At the same time it was provided by section 5 of the law that the Legislature could by resolution extend this preference to any part of the British Empire that it named. A resolution has now been introduced by the government and carried, which extends the preference to India, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, British possessions, and protectorates in Africa, Straits settlement, Hong Kong, Fiji, Malta, Gibraltar, Cyprus, Ceylon, the Falkland Islands, Seychelles, St. Helena, British Honduras, Bermuda, the Bahamas, British West Indies and British Guiana.

PANAMA'S PROGRAM
OF ROAD-BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Panama will expend approximately \$7,500,000 on a road-building program. It is announced in a cable message from the President of the Republic to J. E. Lefevre, Chargé d'Affaires of the legation here. The minimum annual expenditure will be \$1,000,000; the sum of \$1,250,000 being immediately available. It is estimated that four or five years will be required to complete the work.

NEW ROTARY CLUB PRESIDENT

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wire

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—Selection of Estes Snedecor, of Portland, Oregon, as president of the International Association of Rotary Clubs virtually assures the selection of Edinburgh, Scotland, for the 1921 convention. It is believed, Mr. Snedecor was elected after a hard-fought contest at the annual convention here.

UNIVERSITY CALL TO VETERANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—Any man in Kentucky who fought in the World War will be welcomed as a student at the summer school at the University of Kentucky, according to an announcement made by President F. L. McVey. An act passed by the recent Legislature provided that all ex-service men can attend the university summer course without payment of the tuition.

CHARGES AGAINST
SECRETARY OF NAVY

Rear Admiral Benton C. Decker Asserts That Mr. Daniels Has Tried to Break Men Who Refused to "Bow Down to Him"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Charges that the "navy has been converted into a most perfect political machine, a machine where politics, with its rewards and ways, reigns supreme" and that Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has "intentionally and deliberately" misrepresented certain facts of Rear Admirals William F. Fullam, W. S. Sims and Bradley Fiske, are contained in communications sent by Rear Admiral Benton C. Decker to Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine, and chairman of the senatorial committee which investigated naval administration during the war.

The letters are published in the current issue of The Army and Navy Register, a service journal issued in this city. The first, which deals mainly with the Sims-Daniels controversy reads in part as follows:

Three Rear-Admirals Defeated

"The three admirals whose names have been mentioned I have known over a period of many years, and I have met them under many different conditions and have seen them face many different experiences, but never in my life have I known or heard of their being guilty of a dishonorable act, of taking advantage of their positions to secure personal gain, nor of failing to give subordinates a fair chance and a square deal. No group of men in the navy today stands out, in my opinion, as does this group for honor, uprightness and self-sacrifice in the interest of the navy, and I desire to place this on record as a subordinate who has served with them for over 30 years. I further desire to testify and give expression to my admiration for these men, who have steadfastly and persistently fought against the democratizing influences that have been thrust upon the navy in recent years.

"From my knowledge of Mr. Daniels' character, I am led to believe that whatever is cited in his letter to the discredit of the officers is so perverted and so twisted as to give the actual facts a false meaning. It is probable and more than likely that if these officers had bowed down and had served the gods that Mr. Daniels worshipped, they would today have been fattening on the navy as commanders of fleets on active duty, or in pleasant jobs in Washington. To me, as to other high officials of the navy, it has come that if we would 'bow down and do the wishes of Mr. Daniels, we would receive the rewards thereof'—intimations that come by circuitous routes and underhanded, sneaking ways, so that no one could take hold of them.

Changes Based on Personal Experience

"My explanation of the incidents set forth by Mr. Daniels is based upon personal experience with him. This explanation is, that Mr. Daniels found these officers would not follow him to the limit of democratizing and degrading the navy; that, even though they honestly desired the rewards and promotion of their careers which all honorable men reasonably desire, they were not willing to sacrifice their character, their manhood and their country; and, as a result, Mr. Daniels determined to break them. In my opinion all credit is due to these men that they have fought unto the end and upheld the standard of uprightness, loyalty to country, self-sacrifice, hard work and gentlemanly conduct, attributes that the ideal naval officer has always revered."

The second communication involves also Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and reads in part as follows:

"In the Army and Navy Register I have read a letter written by Mr. Roosevelt to you on the reorganization of the Navy Department. It is not surprising that he does not consider himself competent to suggest changes, since the navy has been converted into a most perfect political machine, a machine where politics, with its rewards and ways, reigns supreme.

"The assistant secretary refers to a 'bolder than thou' group of officers at the War College, Newport. This is the group of officers who have stood out against the introduction of politics into the navy; who have studied hard to perfect themselves in their profession, and have fought steadily for the advancement of good and reasonable things in the service. They are the ones who have sacrificed themselves for the good of the navy and not fattened on its good things."

Navy Medal Awards

Knight Board Adds Names to Its First List of Recommendations

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Except for the addition of names, practically no change has been made by the Knight Board in the original list of recommendations for award of war service decorations, members of the board say. The board was reconvened by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, more than six months ago to reconsider its recommendations after the medal awards controversy between Rear Admiral W. S. Sims and the Secretary, which resulted in a Senate investigation.

The board's second report was submitted to Mr. Daniels just before he left for San Francisco to attend the Democratic convention, and he has not yet thoroughly examined it. When he

reconvened the board, he said he would transmit the second report to the President without amendment.

Members of the board said that in the navy list they had followed their original recommendations with regard to officers whose ships were struck by torpedoes or mines, each case having been decided on its merits. Of the 10 officers in this group, only six, four of whom saved their ships, were recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal on the original list. Secretary Daniels changed these awards so as to give each officer whose ship was so struck a Distinguished Service Medal. Much of the medals controversy centered around this action by the Secretary.

Although, Mr. Daniels added approximately 30 names for award of the Distinguished Service Medal and more than 100 for the Navy Cross, many of these, it was explained on Saturday by members of the board, were officers and enlisted men who engaged in post-war mine-sweeping operations and whose claim for honors did not come before the board when the first list was prepared. Practically all of these have been added to the second list, it was said, as have others whose records were available for the first list.

MEXICANS RESTORE
CONFISCATED LANDS

Provision for Return of Seized Tracts With Prominent Exceptions Reported—Unused Estates Divided Into Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department has been informed by the United States Embassy in Mexico City that the Mexican Treasury Department, according to the press in that city, has published a circular "providing for the immediate return to their proper owners of all properties confiscated by the Mexican Government, excepting those of Victoriano Huerta and his immediate family, Felix Diaz, Francisco Villa, J. M. Maytorena and Eugenio Paredes, as well as properties which have been expropriated for public purposes." Owners are required to prove ownership before July 11, and must renounce all claims for damages caused during the time the properties were held by the government.

It has been reported here, and is confirmed by representatives of the de facto government, that distribution of land is under way in certain states where concentration of population exists and where large estates have been held out of use. These estates, it is said, are being broken up into small farms for cultivation, and the new possessors will pay for them in installments. The procedure is said to have been undertaken under an arrangement in force during the Carranza régime, but never put into operation. The demands made upon Gen. Jacinto Trevino by a group of old men, reported in press dispatches, were referred, it was said here yesterday, to Gen. Salvador Alvarado. It is the expectation of the government that a satisfactory arrangement will be reached with the old men.

Fernando Iglesias Calderon, Mexican High Commissioner to the United States, may perhaps reach Washington today, according to representatives of the de facto government in this city. His arrival is expected to do much toward clearing up the question of relations between Mexico and the United States.

RETURN TO FUEL
CONTROL FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—While believing that measures already set in motion will relieve the immediate coal stringency, Alfred M. Barrett, acting public service commissioner, is of opinion that for any constructive solution of the problem of fuel supply for public utilities the return of the fuel administration method of coal control is necessary.

It is believed that energetic measures must be adopted to prevent the local situation from becoming serious in the fall.

Mr. Barrett says that in many instances coal prices are raised beyond legitimate figures, by "pyramiding."

AUSTRIAN CHILDREN AIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The return of Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau, Department of Labor, from Europe, is expected early this week. The bureau has received independently reports of the child welfare work being carried on by the new children's bureau of lower Austria, which show that 13 homes for children were established during 1919 to accommodate 3000 children, a feature in all these homes being vocational training. Child labor law supervision has also been placed under the charge of this bureau.

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FIGHT FOR OPEN
SHOP ADMITTED

Representative of the New York Merchants Association Now Admits Stand Taken Against Demands of Organized Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The industrial problem in this port apparently has not been made easier of solution by the fact that, after repeated assurances to the contrary, the merchants, who are conducting their own trucking system, now admit that the situation is a fight to establish the open shop.

Again and again, early in the controversy, when the merchants were preparing to enter the fray with their independent truckmen, their representatives explained that this was not a fight for the open shop, but merely a fight to protect the "third interest," the public, from loss by the refusal of teamsters to move goods handled by men employed by the steamship companies to load and unload cargoes during the longshoremen's strike.

Now it has been made plain enough, in so many words, by one of the merchants' leaders, that the struggle is, after all, to make it certain that from now on the port of New York will be operated on an open shop basis.

That organized labor will not submit to this is a foregone conclusion. While the Interstate Commerce Commission refrains from granting the increased coastwise freight rates which the steamship companies say must be obtained before the longshoremen's pay can be raised, there has developed a situation which, apparently, must be handled with great tact by both sides, if something in the nature of a general port strike, in protest against any attempt to establish the open shop, is to be avoided.

The independent trucking systems are gradually restoring normal service, but even more important than this, it is held, is the fact that the real public cannot afford to allow any section of it, like the merchants, to proclaim themselves as the public, and in the name of the third party enter an industrial struggle solely on the side of the employer, and in a manner, if the open shop is really intended, calculated to make bad matters worse.

Despite the fact that the citizens transportation committee, organized by the Merchants Association, has succeeded in moving in independent trucks several tons of merchandise held up on the piers and boats of the coastwise steamship companies, the merchants' belief that the open shop has already been established has not been accepted by the Labor organizations.

INDUSTRIAL COURT IN
MICHIGAN FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Declarations for an industrial court, somewhat similar to the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations, feature the report of the legislative committee of the Michigan State Bar Association, as announced by William W. Potter, of the Michigan Public Utilities Commission, chairman of the association's committee on law reform. The report recommends the establishment of a tribunal with jurisdiction over wage controversies and power to prevent strikes in essential industries. It would also make profiteering in necessities punishable, on the same basis as highway robbery, and would permit the court to fix the prices of food and clothing.

SUGAR PRICE KEPT
DOWN IN JAMAICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The government is taking steps to prevent the price of sugar sold locally from exceeding the four-pence-halfpenny (pence cents) a pound at which it is now sold under the Food Controller's orders.

This price was fixed by an arrangement which the sugar planters accepted at the beginning of the year. Under this arrangement, 8 per cent of the total sugar crop produced here was kept in the island, to be sold to the public at the previously-named price.

RENT CONSPIRACY IN
MACON IS ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

MACON, Georgia.—A letter charging that there is an "unlawful combination" between the landowners and their renting agents in this city to raise the price of rent anywhere from 50 to 100 per cent, has been sent to A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General.

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by 10 citizens of Macon, urging him to invoke some federal law to provide relief from the situation.

C. J. Addicks, one of the 10 petitioners, says the increased rent on his house is typical of the advances made in general in Macon. His rent, he says, has been raised \$25 per month for the coming year. In 1919 he paid \$45 per month, \$50 in 1920, and now his agent has informed him that the rent will be \$75 per month on and after October 1.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS
OF PROHIBITION

Improvements in Counties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey.—An outline of improvements in various counties throughout this state is summarized by the Anti-Saloon League here, which points out that these results are all the more encouraging in this state because local authorities have opposed enforcing prohibition.

In Burlington County, on March 31, 1919, there were 27 prisoners; on March 31, 1920, they were reduced to 11. The workhouse of Camden is closed, with not a case to bring before the Grand Jury. There are two prisoners in the Cumberland County jail. The total number of prisoners in the Essex County jail in the first five months of 1919, as compared with the same period of 1920, shows a reduction from 1019 to 609, cases of drunkenness have fallen off from 53 to 8. The warden reports that the 88 cells reserved for intoxicant cases, which were always overflowing in 1919, have now only 15 occupants. Gloucester County has a reduction of from 16 on March 31, 1919, to 4 on March 31, 1920. In Hudson County, the 893 prisoners in March, 1919, were reduced to 607 at the same time this year. The jail is empty at Hunterdon, with only two indictments at the last term of the Grand Jury. The workhouse is practically empty in Mercer County, and there are but few inmates of the jail.

Middlesex County shows a 50 per cent reduction of its jail population this year; in Ocean County \$100,000 has been saved in the cost of building a new jail; and in Passaic County the order for one has been canceled. The sheriff in this county says prohibition has caused the change. The jails are empty in Somerset, Sussex and Warren counties and the indictments for the first three months of the year in Union County were 61 as compared with 107 during the same period in 1919. There are 200 fewer convicts now available for state road work, according to the reports of the State Highway Commission.

INDUSTRIAL COURT IN
MICHIGAN FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Declarations for an industrial court, somewhat similar to the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations, feature the report of the legislative committee of the Michigan State Bar Association, as announced by William W. Potter, of the Michigan Public Utilities Commission, chairman of the association's committee on law reform. The report recommends the establishment of a tribunal with jurisdiction over wage controversies and power to prevent strikes in essential industries. It would also make profiteering in necessities punishable, on the same basis as highway robbery, and would permit the court to fix the prices of food and clothing.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT HEAD

BURLINGTON, Vermont.—Guy W. Bailey, acting president of the University of Vermont, was chosen president by the trustees on Saturday. Mr. Bailey is a graduate of the university in the class of 1900. He has been controller of the university, a member of the Vermont General Assembly and Secretary of State.

MUSIC FESTIVAL IN
MAINE CELEBRATION

Observances in Commemoration of 100 Years of Statehood Attracting Many People From All Over the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine.—Eclipsing anything of the sort ever undertaken in Maine in the last century is the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Maine's entrance into the Union as a State. Although the official observances are being held in Portland, every city and town in the State is to celebrate in its own particular way, and the result of it all will be a nearly continuous program of events throughout the entire summer.

Although the industrial exposition was opened on Saturday, the big activities really start today, and the city is crowded with people from all over the State and visitors from various parts of the country. The committee in charge of the arrangements is in possession of information which leads it to believe that Maine will see the greatest influx of visitors during the next two months that it ever has seen before. Accommodations here are being taxed to their utmost and at various other points in the State there are indications of an unusually large inflow of visitors.

An attraction of unusual interest both to the "home folk" and the visitors is the musical festival which is to take place in City Hall today, and which is planned under the direction of Prof. William Rogers Chapman. This morning the great music festival chorus will sing in the open and will also take part in the christening of the unique architectural masterpiece which spans Congress Street near Longfellow Square.

Warships of the United States and other countries will be in Portland Harbor during the period of the celebration. Two battleships of the United States, the Florida and Delaware; the Portuguese battleship, San Gabriel; the Japanese cruiser, Kusunagi, and the British battleship Calcutta, will take part in the celebration. Submarines also will be sent here.

SOUTH AMERICAN
CABLE ESTABLISHED

NEW YORK, New York.—Establishment of direct cable communication between the United States and Brazil was announced here on Saturday by the All America Cables, formerly the Central and South American Telegraph Company. Two new lines have been laid connecting the system with Rio Janeiro and Santos. It was stated, however, that the Brazilian concession to the Western Telegraph Company, a British cable corporation, expired in 1913. Protracted litigation followed, a result of which was that the All America Cables finally received permission to extend its system to Brazil, it was explained.

The broken Halifax-Bermuda cable has been repaired, restoring direct telegraphic communication to Bermuda, Turks Island and the West Indies, the Commercial Cable Company announced.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT HEAD

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ITALY'S CHANGE OF POLICY IN ALBANIA

Removal of Troops to Coast Said to Be Due to Reduced Condition of Budget Owing to Occupation of Albania

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The withdrawal of the Italian troops from the interior of Albania to the coast, and their concentration at the four points of Valona, Durazzo, the old Montenegrin harbor of Antivari, and Scutari, of which the last alone is an island town, have caused considerable discussion in the Italian press. The main reason for this abandonment of the occupation of the Albanian Highlands is to be found in the condition of the Italian budget, which is seriously prejudiced by the great expense due to the double occupation of Albania in the south of the Adriatic and of a considerable part of Dalmatia in the north, pending the definite solution of the Fiume question.

But there are said to be political, as well as economic reasons for the change of policy in Albania. Of all the Balkan races, the Albanians, although probably the original inhabitants of the peninsula, have shown the least national consciousness. During the Middle Ages, while there were Greek, Bulgarian, Serbian and Bosnian empires and kingdoms, Albania, like the Highlands of Scotland at the same period, was merely a loose network of local tribes, one or two of whose chiefs, such as Carlo Topia, or the more famous Skanderbeg, occasionally attained to notoriety.

The Lion of Joannina

The Turks conquered Albania, and from that date down to the present day the country has produced only one man of European reputation, the "Lion of Joannina." Ali Pasha, a contemporary of Byron. In 1878 an "Albanian League," more or less spontaneously, appeared to dispute the claims of Greece in the south and of Montenegro in the north, and in 1913 an Albanian principality was created and Prince William of Wied made its nominal head with his capital at Durazzo. The Albanian capital repeated, as was natural, those international jealousies, which, 80 years before, had characterized the public life of the first capital of the young Greek kingdom at Nauplia. Just as Nauplia had been a stage, upon which the mutual interests of the three "protector" powers, Great Britain, France and Russia, masqueraded under the names of rival Greek parties, so Durazzo became the arena, in which Italian and Austrian policies met in daily conflict.

Some Albanian chiefs worked in the cause of Austria, others in that of Italy, others probably in that of first one and then of the other, and the story was told of a certain Albanian bishop, whose carriage was provided by one of those great powers and his horses by the other. In this way a strange impartiality might be obtained. The result was bad for the Albanian "beye" and expensive for the two great rivals, and the court of Durazzo was the theater of endless intrigues and occasional revolutions, until the European war broke out, and the Prince of Albania, remembering his birthplace on the Rhine, went off to fight by the side of his brother German officers for the Kaiser against the Allies.

Protectress of Albania

Italy remained nominally sole protectress of Albania; and, in 1917, on the anniversary of the festival of the Italian Constitution, Baron Sonnino, then Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, without consulting either the French or the British governments, or even his own Prime Minister or any of his colleagues, caused the proclamation at Argyrokastr, of an Italian protectorate over "all Albania." Italian troops occupied various parts of the country, including much of Northern Epirus, where the local Greeks had established an "Autonomous Government" under Mr. Zoghrap, himself an Epirote, on the eve of the European war. It is, however, understood, that in virtue of the agreement made between Mr. Venizelos and Senator Tittoni, when the latter was Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs last year, Northern Epirus is to go to Greece, including the towns of Argyrokastr, with its port of Santi Quaranta (the "Forty Saints," so called from the Byzantine Church dedicated to those martyrs on the hill above the little town), and Korytza, with its valuable coal-mine, besides the mountainous community of Chelmarra in the Acroceraunian Mountains, which has been immortalized by Byron, and practically enjoyed autonomy even during the Turkish domination under a self-chosen "chieftain" of its own. This arrangement, although not yet officially ratified, may be taken as concluded, and will form part of the general Adriatic settlement whenever that is finally signed.

Revival of Albanian Nationalism

Meanwhile, according to the Italian journal, the "Tribuna," the long-dormant Albanian national spirit has begun to revive, and has shown itself hostile not only to those whom it regarded as its enemies, but also to those who described themselves as its "protectors." The Italians, like the Austrians in Bosnia between 1878 and 1914, have done much for the material welfare of the Albanians; at great expense they have built bridges, made roads, of which the country was destitute before, instituted law courts and

opened schools. But, also like the Austrians in Bosnia, and even the British in the Ionian Islands and Cyprus, they have not thereby lessened the desire of the natives to be freed from foreign government, however excellent. "Liberated peoples," wrote Bismarck of the Bulgarians, in their relation to Russia, "are not grateful, but exacting."

It is untrue that Balkan races are always ungrateful, but there always comes a time when they prefer, like the rest of us, to be governed, even if less well, by their own people, than even better by strangers. It is, therefore, no reflection upon Italian rule, if the Albanians prefer their own much more primitive arrangements, to the more civilized institutions of Italy. The writer in the "Tribuna" complains that they are a thankless lot. But might not Great Britain say the same of the Egyptians? It is true that Italy possessed in the numerous Albanian colonies, settled in Sicily and the old Neapolitan provinces of the Italian peninsula, useful agents for the work of peaceful penetration into Albania, while at the Monastery of Grottaferrata, 11 miles from Rome, Benedict XV has lately founded a school for training young Albanians under the auspices of the Albanian-Italian monks.

Foreign Interference

But the Italo-Albanians, bred in Italy ever since the Turkish conquest in the fifteenth century, had ceased to keep in close touch with their much more primeval fatherland. Other Albanians again, who had emigrated to the United States in recent times, have returned to Albania with modern ideas, strangely opposed to all foreign interference in their country's and their own affairs. Their cry is "Albania for the Albanians!" and they support the "autonomous government," recently created at Tirana, not far from Durazzo, of which Akif Pasha is the head and which is really "run" by a triumvirate. Essad Pasha, never favorable to Italy, but friendly to the Jugo-Slavs, was to the last a power to be considered in Moslem Albania. He boasts his descent from Carlo Topia, and possessed energy and a lack of scruple which in that part of the world (where men are still living in the Middle Ages) should enable him to go far. Thus, the Italian High Commissioner, Colonel Castoldi, despite his long acquaintance with the country, and the fact that he "speaks all the Balkan languages"—an almost unique accomplishment—will have a difficult task.

Moreover, there is a further embarrassment. Should the Italian Nationalists succeed in obtaining the application of the secret treaty of London, instead of Mr. Nitti's policy of a direct compromise with the Jugo-Slavs, then two large portions of Albania will have to be given up by that very country, which is most interested in preserving its territorial integrity within the limit laid down at the Conference of Florence in 1913. For article 7 of the London treaty expressly provides that "should Italy obtain the Trentino and Istria . . . together with Dalmatia and the Adriatic Islands, . . . and the Bay of Valona, . . . Italy shall not oppose the division of northern and southern Albania between Montenegro, Serbia and Greece, should France, Great Britain and Russia so desire."

The Best Solution

This article is, of course, the direct negation of the proclamation of Albanian independence at Argyrokastr, although both it and that proclamation were the handiwork of the same Italian Minister, Baron Sonnino. Moreover, it is in direct contradiction with the views of President Wilson, who has never recognized the secret treaty of London.

The Albanian question is, therefore, fraught with dangers. The Albanians can put about 10,000 men into the field, better adapted to guerilla warfare than to pitched battles, as are its inhabitants themselves. Probably, in the long run, it will be found, as Mr. J. D. Bourchier, the eminent writer on the Balkans has written as a result of his 32 years' experience, that the only government suitable to Albania is the cantonal system, of which Switzerland is the best example. This would have the advantage of leaving the tribal organization, which is traditional in Albania, as the basis of the country's administration, and would take into due consideration the differences between the Ghegs and the Tosks, the Roman Catholics, the Orthodox, and the Moslems. It would also have the advantage of allowing the Balkans to belong to the Balkan peoples, without the risk of foreign intervention, which in the past has caused so many quarrels. Austrian and Russian interference in Serbia is a warning.

NEW LEBANESE COMMANDER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BEIRUT, Syria.—The news that Said Bey Bitar has been appointed commandant of the Lebanese gendarmerie is regarded as a very good choice, and has met with unanimous approval. Said Bey has belonged for many years to the gendarmerie corps, where he began as a simple soldier and rose to his present appointment.

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PORTLAND, OREGON

THE CONVENTION OF THE A. F. OF L.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Canada.—The fortieth convention of the American Federation of Labor, which concluded its sessions in this city recently, was significant and in some respects unique. A mere summarization of action taken does not alone reveal this. Something of the organization's recent policies and its internal political factors are of the essence in reaching an opinion as to the importance and meaning of what happened at the convention.

It is not the rank and file of Labor speaking at the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. It would be such, in effect, if the delegations of the national and international bodies went to the convention instructed how to vote on each question which came up, as is the case with the delegations sent by component bodies to the British Trades Union Congress. The rank and file speaks at the conventions of each of the component national and international unions, so far as Labor within the American Federation of Labor is concerned. The convention of the American Federation of Labor might, then, be defined as having for its object the harmonizing and unifying of the policies of the administrative bodies of the hundred national and international unions represented. Its relation to the rank and file of organized workers is, therefore, something the same as the relation to the voter of the convention of either the Republican or Democratic Party and there are numerous evidences at any American Federation of Labor convention of bargains, factions, and various manifestations of "politics" seen on a larger scale at convention of political parties.

The Convention's Power

The American Federation of Labor convention has unlimited power so far as the American Federation of Labor is concerned. It can change the constitution under which it exists; it could abolish the Federation if two-thirds of the votes represented so desired. The American Federation of Labor has no power whatever so far as the component national and international unions are concerned, except the power to suspend or expel them from the federation. Except as that power is effective, the federation cannot compel any of the component unions to alter their policies. The federation is, in fact, as President Gompers said at Montreal, "a rope of sand."

The possession or direction of this specific power is not the only—probably not the principal—objective of the ardent and complicated internal politics of the American Federation of Labor. Other factors enter in. A great deal of prestige is accorded within the federation to holders of its elective offices—president, secretary, treasurer, and eight vice-presidents. All together composing the executive council, the supreme administrative body—the convention itself being the final legislative and judicial body. Considerable prestige is accorded trade union officials by local, state and national political officials. Political preference is also accorded, as illustrated by the choice of a former official of the United Mine Workers, William B. Wilson, to the present Cabinet as Secretary of Labor, and the recent nomination and recess appointment of James Duncanson, first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. President Wilson's administration accorded President Gompers great prestige and influence during the war, but many delegates to the recent convention were ready to express disillusionment as to its permanent value to Labor.

The Old Guard

When "the old guard" or "the Gompers machine" is referred to, as it frequently is (outside the formal sessions) the implication is that President Gompers dominates and directs the executive council and has been able to restrict election to it to such aspirants as were satisfactory to him and to his continued pre-eminence in the federation. "The Indianapolis combine," another term often heard, refers to the group of unions, which are often found acting in accord in the internal politics of the federation. This "combine" is represented on the council by officials of the coal miners, the carpenters, the teamsters and the barbers' unions. The first two had 2936 and 3315 votes, respectively, at the Montreal convention, and are the largest unions in the federation (one vote is allotted for each hundred members upon which per capita tax was paid during the last year). All the organizations represented upon the council have a total of slightly less than 12,000 votes.

A New Factor

A new factor of great importance, both numerically and otherwise, has

grown up within the federation in the last two years. These are the so-called "railroad unions" in which term are included some organizations which are not entirely, perhaps not even in major part, composed of workers on the railroads but which have so considerable a proportion of their trades on the railroads that the desires of their railroad workers carry weight. The machinists are an example and this union is now third in numerical rating in the federation, having had 3308 votes in the last convention—almost three times as many as in the 1917 convention, and only seven votes less than the carpenters, for years in undisputed possession of second place. Together the "railroad unions" have something like 12,000 votes, as many as are represented on the entire executive council.

The railroad unions and their allies—unions in various metal trades and in the federal service—have grown with tremendous rapidity of late. The federation increased by 750,000 members between the 1919 and 1920 conventions and a great proportion of that was in metal trades and railroad service due to the recognition in practice by the government of the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively. Many of the men of the railroad unions are also young in their organizations, because until government administration many of the largest railroads successfully opposed unionization of their workers.

The Younger Unions

These younger organizations, suddenly possessed of great power within the federation, "don't know the game," as an old timer put it. They are not so deft with parliamentary practices, they are not as clever at political manipulation in seeking their aims within the federation; but, beyond that, they appear to have more of an essential directness which inclines them to scorn sharp political practices and rest their case on its merits. The electrical workers had announced before the last convention, for example, that their president, James P. Noonan, would not be a candidate for the executive council against any member then sitting. They expected to see the constitution amended to make additional places on the executive council and to enter their president for one of these new places. The "machine" defeated the constitutional amendment (after it had been adopted, too, as will be explained subsequently) and the electrical workers stuck to their plan; and, immediately after the convention they let it be known that their president would, in any event, be a candidate for the executive council at the next convention. Such playing in the open is refreshing but not often a characteristic of the older school of politics.

This last convention saw the railroad unions and their allies possessed, not only of greatly increased numerical strength, but solidly united for two main objectives: an indorsement of the principle of the Plumb Plan sufficiently unequivocal so that the executive council would not comfortably continue its alleged sabotage of the railroad men's aim to have the Esch-Cummins law repealed and the Plumb Plan adopted; and, second, to elect a representative of the railroad unions to the executive council. These two objectives, one attained overwhelmingly and the other missed by a hair, were the big fights of the convention.

ANTI-BREWER APPEAL TO CHINESE STUDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Chinese Students Prohibition League is planning to open headquarters in Shanghai or Nanking, to raise an initial budget of \$5500 with which to send traveling secretaries throughout China for the purpose of arousing the moral element in the Chinese student movement against the invasion of China by American brewers.

The league is affiliated with the International Prohibition Association, which may also send a secretary to China to assist in this work.

FREIGHT RATE RISE INDORSED

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Urging that the railroads of the country be allowed adequate income, the Public Utilities Commission of Massachusetts has replied to the Interstate Commerce Commission's request for an opinion and has indorsed the granting of an increase in freight rates to amount to approximately 25 per cent.

MORE GOLD RELEASED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Additional gold has been released from the deposits of the Argentine Embassy in Washington for the purpose of liquidating Argentine debts in the United States. This step brings the total amount released up to \$30,800,000.

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AINTAB SITUATION AT TIME OF SIEGE

Relief Worker Tells of Petition Sent to Commander of French Troops for Protection of Americans and Their Charges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—During the 60-day siege of Aintab, the only news received from the outside world was contained in letters dropped by aeroplanes flying over the city, so Miss Constance Barker of Rochester, New York, one of the American relief workers who helped care for Armenian children in the besieged city, has written officials of the Near East Relief. Word of their plight, however, was sent by messenger to the American consul at Beirut.

When the French troops which had marched into Cilicia to relieve Marash and Aintab, both in a state of siege, were obliged by superior numbers to withdraw, leaving Armenians and Americans to the mercy of the Turk, the Americans sent the French commander a petition asking that they and their charges be taken with them. This read:

"We, the undersigned Americans resident in Aintab and charged with American interests in this city, respectfully state that recent events have proved to us that the withdrawal of the large French force on April 1 placed our lives and interests, and those of the entire Christian population in the gravest danger. We beg with all the force which language can express that, before the withdrawal of forces now present, the safety of the city be assured by whatever action against the Turks seems necessary, and that sufficient forces remain here to guarantee the maintenance of peace. In the case the above does not seem possible or wise to the commander of the French forces, we consider it our right to demand that an opportunity be given for the removal of the Americans and their charges to a place of safety."

Meantime the French were bombarding the city with artillery, so the Americans hoisted French flags over their buildings to protect them. The French commander, to whom two of the relief workers presented the petition, so Miss Barker writes, "said he might be able to take 15, but it was utterly impossible to take our 2000 charges. He was very non-committal. Eventually he took three women and two men, all Americans, while Miss Barker and a number of others remained behind to care for the Armenian children whom the French could not take."


Later these Americans and their 2000 charges were sent safely out of Aintab by the Turkish Nationalists, under a Turkish guard, to protect them from brigands on the way.

At the time of the siege, according to Miss Barker, the Armenians were without proper arms or ammunition; they were obliged to make their own. Powder they manufactured in caves; the rest of the munitions work was done in a church. Two or three dozen workmen set up forges, made bellows out of sheep or goat skins, and one man she saw trying to carve a model for a rifle part out of limestone. And the bombs that they made were as good as those which the French had, so they claimed.

MCGILL'S RARE BOOKS ARE NOW ON VIEW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The treasures of the Redpath Library of McGill University are on view to the public, in a special exhibition, for the first time. They include many rare manuscripts, famous original editions and some fine examples of the almost lost art of lettering and illuminating on vellum. There is also a pictorial exhibit tracing the history of book-making from the fourteenth century to the present time. Among the books shown is an original



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RAILWAY DISPUTE IN NEW ZEALAND

Recent Strike Causes Surprise Since the Railwaymen Are All State Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—A railway strike paralyzed transport in the North Island of New Zealand for three days, just after the arrival of the Prince of Wales.

The strike had no connection at all with the royal visit. It had been looming ahead for more than a year, and it arrived at an awkward moment through combination of circumstances. A quick settlement was facilitated by the desire of the railwaymen to assist in welcoming the Prince, but although the men are back at work the trouble is not definitely ended.

New Zealand's railwaymen are all state employees. They have security of employment, superannuation privileges, the right to be heard before boards of appeal on matters of promotion, and various other benefits that have long kept them outside the turmoil of industrial unrest. The Government, in fact, insisted to the last moment on believing that a railway strike was impossible.

But the railwaymen's wages had not kept pace with the rise in the cost of living, and an increase given them recently by the president of the Industrial Arbitration Court, did not satisfy them. They demanded more money and also certain improvements in conditions. They went back to work after the government had undertaken to refer the dispute to a tribunal consisting of representatives of each side, with an impartial chairman, the men reserving the right to strike again if the tribunal did not satisfy them.

Now the employees of the Post and Telegraph Department are talking strike. They want a general advance of 62 per cent on the basic wage paid in 1914. They state this basic wage as £165 a year, the sum paid to the lowest grade adult worker in the department before the war, and they estimate the increase in the cost of living since then as being 62 per cent. The estimate is under rather than over the mark, but there are indications that the peak has been reached in this country in the matter of prices.

The postal men state their willingness to accept a half-yearly revision of wages, upward or downward, according to the movement of prices, the calculations to start from the 1914 basic wage. The government is disposed to accept this arrangement.

The government made no attempt to break the railway strike. The railwaymen are affiliated in the New Zealand Alliance of Labor, with the seamen, the miners, the waterside workers, the drivers and the tramwaymen. This formidable combination of industrial groups is not invincible, but it is very powerful, and the government would be foolish to fight it except on very good grounds. Many people believe that the fight will come within the next two or three years, since the allied unions show an increasing tendency to flout the authority of the state. But the general public evidently is in sympathy with the men in demanding that the 1914 standard of wages shall be restored and maintained by such increases as will balance the rise in the cost of living. Increased state expenditure will require to be covered by increased revenue, but that is another story.

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COOPERATORS ASK FOR HIGHER WAGES

British Amalgamated Union Succeeds in Obtaining a Revised Scale of Pay for Men and Women Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England.—The directors of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, whose management of the great cooperative wholesale business, employing 24,000 workers, has been so remarkably free from friction with the employees, are just now being pressed with demands from two quarters for higher and better pay. In pressing these demands the employees seem to be surprising even themselves, judging from such remarks as "Fancy us agitating like this," and "We're becoming regular Bolsheviks!" and certainly they have cause for surprise, seeing that until recently the great bulk of them have been a fairly contented lot, their pay and conditions being generally regarded as above the average.

At any rate at one time it used to be considered a good thing to get "on at the Co-op"; but the spirit of unrest born of the war has at last spread to the works and depots of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, and the directors have for some weeks past been kept busy thinking how best to meet the demands of their employees, without seriously interfering with the progress of the society, which is in need of, and is widely advertising for, all the capital it can get. Their chief difficulty is that they have to consider more than one set of demands, as the employees are divided into different groups, some being members of the Amalgamated Union of Cooperative Employees, and others in other unions, while the non-union employees have elected among themselves a committee representing each department, which calls itself the Employees Federation.

Trade Union Terms

One of the problems the directors are trying to solve is whether to adhere strictly to trade union terms, or advance wages according to merit, service, and other considerations. There seems to be a strong body of opinion among the employees in favor of the latter solution; for it is felt that each class of work ought to be paid for at a minimum rate, and above which merit and service ought to advance a worker. On the other hand, the Amalgamated Union of Cooperative Employees demand a trade union solution of the problem, and go even to the extent of threatening sectional dislocations of cooperative trade.

The present wage position of the society is as follows: successive war bonuses on all wages and salaries up to and including £200 a year, have brought the total advance since 1914 to 100 per cent. A fortnight ago the directors offered another 10 per cent. There have been other increases beyond the bonuses, which, combined with the bonuses, have brought the lower paid workers most. For instance, wages up to £2 per week have had a total average increase of 134 per cent on pre-war rates. From £2 per week and up to and including £200 a year, the increase has been 110.4 per cent, and \$5.20 on wages over £200 a year. The 10 per cent now offered by the directors would thus make an average increase of 144 per cent on pre-war wages up to £2 a week. The wages and bonuses have now been merged into permanent earnings.

Federation's Demands

This offer has been turned down by all sections of the staff, the Employees Federation demanding 10 per cent on the total earnings and not on the basic rates, and that it shall apply to those in receipt of over £200 also. The Amalgamated Union of Cooperative Employees' demand was for a minimum of £4 a week for adult men at 21 years of age, rising to 90s. at 23 years, with corresponding increases for those above and below these rates. The directors have replied to both sections with the following terms:

With reference to your applications for improved wages and conditions, and to your interview with our committee, we beg to inform you that it has been decided to withdraw the offer of a 10 per cent basic rate previously communicated, and to substitute the following revised scale rates for men and women:

A Victory for the Union

"In addition, employees over 21 years of age receiving less than the new scale rate of 70s. per week will have their wages increased to the minimum, and a further 10s. per week increase in wages will apply equally to all employees receiving at date wages over 70s. per week and up to and including £6 15s. 0d. Exceptional cases which have already had attention are, of course, excluded."

Discussing the terms with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently, Councillor R. J. Davies, a prominent official of the Amalgamated Union of Cooperative Employees, said: "These terms are undoubtedly a victory for the Amalgamated Union of Cooperative Em-

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ployees, and they are out of all proportion to our strength because comparatively few of the wholesale employees are members of our union. It is at the Cardiff and Newcastle depots where our pressure has been greatest, and it is our members there who have won this victory for us, by actually striking in the one case, and threatening to do so in the other. It is they who have been fighting for the rest of the employees, and they have enabled us to win while fighting with only 10 per cent of our army."

Driving a Wedge

"It is objected," the interviewer commented, "that the Amalgamated Union of Cooperative Employees seems always to champion the 21 years adult." And so we do, and for this reason," Mr. Davies replied, "This is to put it bluntly, an economic war, and our object is to drive in a wedge which will break the resistance to our demands. To this end we use the adult of 21 years of age for our purpose, because if we can get his wages established on a proper basis, the adjustment of the wages of employees above and below this age is sure to follow."

Mr. Davies was then asked, what was his answer to the statement which was so often being made, to the effect that the officials of the Amalgamated Union of Cooperative Employees acted as though they were out to smash the cooperative movement. "We are quite aware that the allegation is made," was the reply, "but it is too silly for words. I, for instance, buy everything from the cooperative stores, and every penny of my savings is banked or invested in the Cooperative Wholesale Society. The fact of the matter is we are fighting a working class movement, a fact sufficient to arouse suspicion in some minds. We are out for the best possible pay and conditions for our members, and we shall continue to fight till we get them."

ADJUSTING SALARIES OF ENGLISH TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Burnham committee, which has in hand the much needed adjustment of teachers' salaries, is by no means inclined to be content with its initial success. How great that success has been may be judged from the fact that only two local education authorities have dissented from the national minimum scale which the committee approved. Of the two, Worcestershire is now coming into line, while the Scilly Islands are so remote that some special investigation of that case may prove to be necessary.

The committee has now provisionally agreed to what is termed a Zone IV scale of salaries for elementary teachers in the London area. This provisional scale has, according to Sir Cyril Cobb, chairman of the education committee of the London County Council, to be modified to suit the special conditions existing within the London County which does not form the whole of Zone IV. In agreement with the representative London County Council teachers on the Burnham Committee, says Sir Cyril, he and his colleagues have arrived at a scale broadly approximate in its financial effects to the Zone IV scale.

These scales for certificated assistant teachers are: men £200, rising by £12, 10s. to £242; women £187, rising by £12, 10s. to £240. For head teachers there are to be five grades; the lowest salary for headmasters being £450 and the highest £650; the lowest salary for headmistresses £360 and the highest £520. It remains to be seen whether the whole body of teachers will accept these terms, which will, of course, be opposed by the National Federation of Women Teachers, and probably also by the London Schoolmasters' Association; the first body holding that there should be no difference between the payment of men and women for equal work, and the latter body desiring to increase this difficulty of salary. Everything depends upon the size of the moderate vote.

NEW SOUTH WALES WHEAT YIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The wheat yield of last harvest in New South Wales is now officially stated to have been 4,297,000 bushels, or three bushels an acre. With the exception of 1902-3 this is the smallest yield on record in the state. It is only about one-third of the requirements for food and seed. In the expectation of a good harvest, the state wheat office sold to Japan and elsewhere great quantities of wheat which are now badly needed. Owing to scarcity of wheat, grain has to be purchased from other states of the Commonwealth, necessitating an advance in New South Wales of nearly 100 per cent in the price of bread.

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MINERS OF WALES WANT DECONTROL

As There Is no Present Prospect of Nationalization, Men Are Agitating That Coal Industry Be at Once Decontrolled

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—With the wages question out of the way, in consequence of the settlement reached by the ballot note, great attention is being again centered on the claim for the nationalization of the mining industry, with every prospect of the campaign in favor thereof being vigorously revived. The question has already been the subject matter of discussion at a meeting of the three principal labor bodies, namely the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, the executive of the Miners Federation of Great Britain and of the Labor Party; representatives of the Cooperative movement were also present.

In passing it should be noted as a very significant development of the times that there has been of late a decided and definite alliance between the cooperative movement and the trade union and political labor movement. This was noticeable in a marked degree in the recent May Day processions, particularly in London, where every cooperative society joined in making what must be regarded as a successful demonstration. How far the cooperators were in sympathy with the resolutions put to the meetings at Hyde Park is difficult to say; probably not 1 per cent; and the percentage would work out but a trifle higher in the case of the trade unions as a whole or among the supporters of the Labor Party. There is no need to lose any sleep on that score.

A Fair Chance Asked

The clauses relating to the Russian Soviets, sandwiched in as they were between others in which the British workers are interested, were of course carried with acclamation. But the most that can be said of the British people in regard to Russia is, that they believe the country should be given a fair chance, to evolve some element of order out of the chaos in which the war and internal revolutions left it. British labor has declined to pass judgment on the methods of the Soviets for the very excellent reason that it has been difficult to know who is speaking the truth. First hand knowledge of Russian conditions will be available when the delegation, appointed by the Trade Union Congress and the Labor Party, arrives back in England from that unhappy country, which they expect to do in time for its annual conference, in order to submit their report to the latter body.

So much has already been said to prejudice the delegation that a word as to its composition is well worth recording. It is not composed of Bolsheviks or of any one definitely in favor of the Soviet system; the only member who has in any way expressed unqualified sympathy for the system is Robert Williams, and it is only fair to him to say that even he is a much more terrible man on a platform than in negotiation with employers. By that is not meant that he plays to the gallery or is prone to compromise when pressing demands. Oh no! he has the judicial mind and sees quite clearly the difficulties of his opponents. And Mr. Williams' efforts during the last great railway strike ought not to be forgotten. He, more than any other, brought the intermediary committee into being; his influence and personality more than any other—when negotiations had broken down—compelled the railwaymen to go back to the government and start upon a fresh basis or a new point of view.

Making a New World
If one were asked, then, to weigh up the mental outlook of the British Labor delegation to Russia, it would be safe to say that in the aggregate it was opposed to any but the constitutional methods for making a new world. To return to the question of

the nationalization of mines, it will be remembered that the special meeting of the trade union congress, in declining to sanction a strike, resolved to carry on a very intense campaign to secure the same. Vernon Hartshorn, himself an enthusiastic Socialist and Welsh Labor leader, writing in a South Wales newspaper, confesses to a grave doubt whether there is that intelligent grasp of what nationalization means, or that enthusiastic desire for it among the rank and file which would induce the miners to take up the fight with sufficient determination to break down the existing system, but he thinks there is probably need to continue, for some years yet, an educational propaganda in favor of nationalization, even among the miners themselves. One might be inclined to agree with Mr. Hartshorn in regard to the community as a whole, although even here it is rather a moot point.

With the miners themselves, however—while it may be true to say that the average miner does not fully appreciate all that is involved by nationalization, he nevertheless appears to be "all out" for joint control which is, to him, the essential condition of the change of ownership from that of private employers to the general community. It is nearly a year ago that the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor pointed out that whereas the propaganda of the Independent Labor Party for nationalization of mines left the miners cold, there had been a marked and truly phenomenal change in their attitude to the question since the demand for a share in the management had been coupled to the proposal.

Law of Supply and Demand

Highly interesting is the attitude of the South Wales miners toward nationalization of their industry. They are, of course, strongly in favor, but as they are of the opinion that much water will flow under the bridges ere it is accomplished, they are agitating for the immediate decontrol of the industry. They object to the intermediate position which it occupies, and maintain that if it is not to be nationalized out and out, it should not be differentiated from any other industry. Freedom for the operation of the laws of supply and demand on prices and wages should be given. It is well known that the financial stability of the mining industry as a whole, is dependent upon the export prices obtained for the product of the South Wales coalfield.

South Wales miners contend that in consequence of the high prices prevailing they are entitled to a higher wage, and as they are not getting it the coal industry is being subsidized at their expense, and other industries in which coal is used are also being subsidized. They direct special attention to the extraordinary high profits made in the Lancashire cotton mills, alleging that some portion of this is due to the fact that the cotton industry is supplied with coal subsidized from the profits of the South Wales export trade.

It is a peculiarly novel position to take up, and for the moment is confined to the Welsh miners, but it is almost certain that what the Welshmen decide today the Miners Federation of Great Britain will decide tomorrow.

NEW CABINET ANALYZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The new Labor Ministry in New South Wales contains two barristers, two school teachers, two miners, one tailor, one estate agent, one journalist, and one chemist.

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CELTIC ART AS A REVIVED INDUSTRY

Irish Dun Emer Factory Has Revived the Arts of Embroidery and "Feminine Handicraft"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—When the Arts and Crafts Society was started in London by William Morris, with a view to correcting the bad taste so typical of the decorative and other arts of the period known as the "eighties," he was ably supported by a group of members including Burne Jones, Emery Walker, Cobden Sanderson, and an Irishman named Miller. The last was a frequent contributor to Practical Designing, edited by Gleeson White, who had an Irish relative, a Miss Gleeson, then living in London and studying art.

This student soon developed such a keen eye for color that Mr. Miller frequently appealed to her taste, and used to send her to study the Oriental designs in the South Kensington Museum. Later Miss Gleeson turned this excellent training to good account when, on returning to Ireland, she devoted herself to the revival of the forgotten, or partially forgotten, arts for which her native country had been famous in the past. She accordingly started the industry known as the Dun Emer Guild. The name was appropriately chosen, for the Irish Princess Emer, wife of the hero Cuchulainn, was renowned among women for her skill in embroidery, and feminine handicraft generally.

A Small Beginning

From a small beginning in a private house in Dundrum County, Dublin, 17 years ago, the Dun Emer industry has steadily grown, and its hand-woven carpets, rugs, cushion-covers, curtains, exquisite ecclesiastical and other embroideries, are now being sent to all parts of the world. The factory was moved seven years ago to Hardwicke Street, which was called after the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1801 to 1806.

The house is an old Georgian one, and had once been occupied by the "Poor Clares," when it stood in beautiful grounds on the outskirts of the city. Later it was used as a church, then a school, and finally the factory mentioned, with a part reserved to the "Irish Theater," recently founded by Edward Martyn. Some of the beautiful stucco work for which Georgian Dublin was renowned, is still to be seen in good preservation, adorning the ceiling of this theater.

The Book of Kells

From 50 to 60 girls of 14 years old and upward, are employed by the

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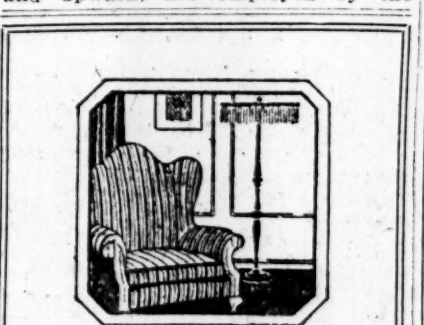
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guild, and receive pay even during their apprenticeship. They attend drawing-lessons twice a week, until they reach the requisite degree of proficiency. Miss Gleeson is the chief designer and she is assisted by her niece Miss MacCormack. Both draw, perhaps two-thirds of their inspiration, from that marvel of Celtic art, "The Book of Kells," the seventh century MS. of the Four Gospels, which attracts to Trinity College Library, literary pilgrims from all over the globe.

The colors, as yet undimmed by time, gorgeous and varied as those of the rainbow, are readily grouped by these cultured artists into masterpieces of design and blending. The carpets in particular are much sought after, not only for their exquisitely harmonious coloring, but for their promise of great durability. So far they challenge rivalry in any country outside Persia, and much of their beauty and excellence is no doubt due to the fact that they are entirely made by hand.

When the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor inspected the Dun Emer factory recently, the girls were busily engaged on a large order from Denmark. Like all manufactures, this industry felt the adverse influence of the war when procuring materials, but matters are gradually becoming normal and as far as possible only Irish materials are used. The Dun Emer Guild was represented in 1908 at the Irish Exhibition held in Madison Square, New York.

LEGION DECLINES TO WITHDRAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, South Carolina.—The South Carolina department of the American Legion has voted to reject the State Executive Committee's proposal to withdraw from the legion in protest against the agitation for the bonus.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

RESOLUTE WILL
DEFEND TROPHY

America's Cup Committee Chooses
That Sloop After a Series
of Races With the Vanitie,
Of Newport, Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWPORT, Rhode Island—At a meeting of the America's Cup Committee, held Saturday afternoon at the station of the New York Yacht Club here, the Resolute, the Herreshoff-built sloop, was chosen to defend the cup. C. O. Iselin, when asked after the meeting if there was any statement to be given out, remarked: "I think that all there is to say." The races between the two crafts stand at 7 to 4 in favor of the Resolute, with three races called off. The Vanitie boat-for-boat has beaten her rival in the series; but loses on time allowance, half of the Resolute's victories being gained in that way.

A. S. Cochran, owner of the Vanitie, turned his craft over to the racing committee of the New York Yacht Club for the trial races. The former syndicate ownership of the Resolute did the same thing, and the new racing syndicate appointed after the war has been bearing the expenses of the trials, which are estimated at \$250,000. The last race of the series between the two crafts was started Saturday afternoon, and then finally called off for lack of wind. The winner of the Newport Yacht Racing Association Cup offered for the last week of racing cannot be decided, for out of four races there have been two called off, and one win credited to each boat.

After waiting all the morning for the wind, the start was made in the afternoon at 3:47. Meanwhile signals from the committee boat Xarifa had changed the course three times after the preparatory gun. The final course selected was south, southwest, 7½ miles to windward and return. The Resolute crossed the line first 13s. ahead of her rival, both on the starboard tack, with usual reaching jib topsails. The beat out to the mark was uneventful, the Vanitie rounding first at 5:44:19, the Resolute next at 5:47. At 6:15 the committee declared the race off, as a drifting match had set in.

MCDONALD ONLY
DOUBLE WINNER

Veteran Weight Man Qualifies
in Two Events at the Olympic
Tryouts at Franklin Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—New York district athletes excelled in the eastern Olympic trials held at Franklin Field Saturday by winning 11 of the 19 events. Middle Atlantic and New England districts divided the runner-up honors with three first places each and the Allegheny Mountain and Niagara associations each produced one winner.

One world's record was equalled when A. G. Desch, of the Metropolitan District, covered the 440-yard hurdles (three feet high) in 54.3-5s. This equalled the old mark of W. H. Meanix, Boston Athletic Association, who placed third, just a stride back of F. P. Loomis, Chicago Athletic Association, who was given special permission to take part in the eastern trials.

P. J. McDonald, the veteran New York Athletic Club weight man, was the only double winner of the meet. He won the 16-pound shot put with a mark of 46ft. 1½in., and in the 56-pound weight-throw he fielded with a mark of 36ft. 4½in. P. J. Ryan, Loughlin Lyceum, New York, won the 16-pound hammer throw with a heave of 171ft. 6in. The javelin throw went to J. C. Lincoln, New York Athletic Club, who did 184ft. 9½. G. A. Bronder Jr., also New York Athletic Club, who holds the national championship, was unable to compete.

Mohawk Athletic Club of New York produced the first two men in the running broad jump when H. Pulitzer won by clearing 22ft. ½in., and P. Courtois, came next with 23 ft. S. G. Landers, University of Pennsylvania, intercollegiate champion, had to be satisfied with a fourth place at 22ft. 7½in.

E. W. Eby, University of Pennsylvania, intercollegiate half-mile champion, and A. B. Helfrich, New York Athletic Club, were the heat winners in the 880-yards, with E. J. Meehan, the Western conference champion, second in the heat, but they decided that they had enough for the day and did not go into the finals. Eby ran the half in 1m. 54.2-5s. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Loren Mitchell, N. Y. A. C.; H. B. Lever, Meadowbrook Club, second; W. D. Hayes, Boston A. C., third. Time—15s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Allen Woodring, Meadowbrook; A. B. Kelly, N. Y. A. C., second; D. H. DeWitt, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—21½s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by J. W. Driscoll, Boston A. C.; J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, second; J. C. Robbins, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—49s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Sandy Evans, Salem Crescent A. C.; J. T. Higgins, Portland University, second. Time—2m. 3s.

NEW CHAMPION
ON CLAY COURTS

Miss Marion Zinderstein Defeats
Miss C. C. Gould the 1919
Title Holder in Straight Sets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
DETROIT, Michigan—Miss Marion Zinderstein of the Longwood Country Club, Boston, Massachusetts, won the United States national clay-court championship on the courts of the Detroit Tennis Club Saturday by decisively defeating Miss C. C. Gould of St. Louis, Missouri, the defending champion, in straight sets, 6-0, 6-1.

The new champion used a fast forearm lawford and a quick back-hand shot which she kept Miss Gould hugging the base line. She was driving with great speed and her precision on all of her shots could not be improved. Miss Zinderstein continually outguessed Miss Gould and often placed the ball just out of reach, in fact, the winning shot of the match was one of this kind. The Boston girl played a good net game, coming in after carrying the play to Miss Gould's base line.

The doubles honors went to Miss Eleanor Tennant, Los Angeles, California, and Miss Florence Ballin, New York, 6-3, 6-2, mainly through the erratic playing of Miss Roberta Esch, Cleveland, Ohio, who teamed with the deposed singles champion, Miss Esch continually hitting out of bounds or netting the balls and Miss Ballin and Miss Tennant, wisely swamped her with shots.

Miss Tennant and Ira Reindel took the mixed doubles championship in three sets, defeating Miss Zinderstein and George Reindel Jr. 1-6, 6-4, 6-4, in a well-played match. The summary:

WOMEN'S CLAY-COURT TENNIS
CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Miss Marion Zinderstein, Boston, defeated Mrs. V. L. Vance, Detroit, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss C. C. Gould, St. Louis, defeated Miss Lois Morris, Detroit, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss R. King, Cleveland, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Eleanor Tennant, Los Angeles, defeated Miss R. Wise, Cleveland, 6-3, 6-0.

Miss B. Killey, Cleveland, defeated Miss Ruth Riese, Saginaw, 6-3, 6-3.

Miss Leighton, Cleveland, defeated Mrs. J. King, Cleveland, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Mrs. P. H. Godfrey, Boston, defeated Mrs. J. C. Johnston, Detroit, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss R. Esch, Cleveland, defeated Mrs. K. Waldo, Chicago, 6-3, 6-1.

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Miss Marion Zinderstein, Boston, defeated Miss R. Esch, Cleveland, 6-0, 6-2.

Miss C. C. Gould, St. Louis, defeated Miss Marion Leighton, Chicago, 6-3, 6-1.

Miss Eleanor Tennant, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. Malcolm McNeil, Chicago, 6-0, 6-2.

Miss Florence Ballin, New York, defeated Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Boston, 6-0, 6-2.

Semi-Final Round

Miss Marion Zinderstein, Boston, defeated Miss Eleanor Tennant, 7-5, 6-1.

Miss C. C. Gould, St. Louis, defeated Miss Florence Ballin, New York, 6-2, 9-7.

Final Round

Miss Marion Zinderstein, Boston, defeated Miss C. C. Gould, St. Louis, 6-0, 6-1.

Doubles—First Round

Miss Ruth Wise and Mrs. Katherine King defeated Mrs. W. J. Joakim and Miss M. Tagwiler, 6-0, 6-1.

Second Round

Miss Marion Zinderstein and Mrs. F. H. Godfrey defeated Miss Marion Leighton and Miss Lois Morris, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Eleanor Tennant and Miss Florence Ballin defeated Miss Ruth Wise and Mrs. Katherine King, 6-2, 6-3.

Mrs. Malcolm McNeil and Miss Katherine Waldo defeated Mrs. Ruth Riese and Mrs. C. L. Vance, 6-0, 6-1.

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At the start, Ward was poor in his putting, requiring three on the first two holes. He recovered one hole when Sweetser landed in a bunker on the fifth, and took two to get out. Ward also lost the seventh and ninth three downs. The point scores were Sweetser 40, Ward 42.

Ward recovered two holes on the twelfth and fourteenth, when Sweetser missed on a stymie, and Ward laid his second dead to the hole, but Sweetser, playing under par, took three of the remaining holes in flawless golf, finishing the morning round 4 up. Sweetser made 38 to 39 for Ward in the second half of the round, a total of 78 to 81.

In the afternoon, Sweetser started out much as in the morning, and captured the first three holes in par figures, while Ward landed in the rough on each drive. Sweetser lost the next on careless putting, and they played even par golf for the next four, neither showing particular brilliancy. On the ninth Ward made a 3, holding his first putt past a half stymie while Sweetser rimmed a 101-foot putt. This left Ward 5 down at the turn, and he also lost the eleventh when he missed a 2-foot putt to halve the hole. With 6 up and 7 to go, the spectators naturally expected the match to end soon, but a careless put by Sweetser left an opening, and Ward took instant advantage. Playing the best golf of the day, he made the next two holes in 3 each, the last two under par. But Sweetser managed to halve the next, also in 3, and the match was over. The summary:

Intercollegiate Golf Association championship—Final Round

J. W. Sweetser, Yale University, defeated J. C. Ward, Williams College, 4 and 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	40	21	.656
New York	41	23	.641
Chicago	35	26	.574
Washington	29	29	.500
Boston	20	31	.392
St. Louis	21	40	.344
Philadelphia	16	47	.254

RESULTS SATURDAY
Chicago 12, Cleveland 7.
New York 14, Boston 0.
Washington 4, Philadelphia 3.
Detroit 5, St. Louis 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Cleveland 4, Chicago 1.
New York 7, Boston 1.
Washington 7, Philadelphia 6.
St. Louis 3, Detroit 1.

ATHLETICS LOSE EIGHTEENTH
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Washington . . . 0 0 0 0 2 2 X—7 13 1
Philadelphia . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 1
Batteries—Johnson and Plonchik; Moore, Rommel and Myatt. Umpires—Dineen and Frell.

HIGHLANDERS WIN IN EIGHTH
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York . . . 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 X—7 10 3
Boston . . . 0 2 0 3 0 0 0 0—5 7 1
Batteries—Mays, Quinn and Hannah; Russell and Walters. Umpires—Chill and Moriarty.

CLEVELAND WINS ITS GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cleveland . . . 0 0 0 1 1 0 X—4 5 1
Chicago . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 2
Batteries—Barby and O'Neill; Kerr and Schalk. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

BROWNS WIN FROM DETROIT
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis . . . 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 X—3 8 1
Detroit . . . 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 3 0
Batteries—Van Gilder and Severed; Oldham and Ainsmith. Umpires—Nailin and Connolly.

Nichols is well known in the southern counties as a former champion south of the Thames and distinguished himself before the war as a cross-country runner. He is a member of the Surrey Athletic Club. Kidd belongs to the Herne Hill Harriers and by beating C. W. Reid, of the Queen's Park Club by a yard and a half in the half-mile he showed extremely good judgment and a reserve of power which made all the difference to the result. Nichols' time in the three miles was 15m. 9.2-5s., while Kidd covered the 880 yards in 2m. 4.3-5s.

In addition to the track trials above mentioned, further search was made for talent at the Molinari sports held on the same ground two days later, when the holding of two field events gave useful data as to the prospects

for throwing the discus and the 120-yard hurdles. E. W. Wheeler, of the Surrey Athletic Club, won the hurdles, against J. Lake, a Guy's Hospital athlete, in 17s. while the discus throwing went to W. H. B. Henderson of the London Athletic Club with a throw of 106 ft. 10½ in.

Apart from the two trials held at the Molinari meeting an interesting feature was the international contest between the United Kingdom and from Belgium. It was hoped that the contest would be a three-cornered one; but the non-arrival of the Italians robbed the match of much of its interest. With the field limited to two countries except that some French runners competed in the Marathon, England won by five events to four, carrying off the honors in the relay race, the 100, 200, 400 and 800-meters, while Belgium won the 14-miles, the two-miles, the discus, and the javelin throwing. A 14-mile walking race over the same course as the Marathon was won by H. V. L. Ross, the 20-mile English champion, in 2h. 1m. 28.4-5s., with H. Hehr, the Irish walker some five or six minutes behind.

W. A. Hill, the English 100-yard champion, won the 100 meters with 20 meters to spare, the substitute who appeared for the Belgian champion being no match for this fine sprinter. H. M. Abrahams, the varsity runner, won the 200 with no difficulty against J. V. Jacquemin, though the latter was first away. F. Mawby, one of the likely British representatives at Antwerp, was unable to run for England, but his substitute, H. V. L. Edward, defeated F. Morrez in the 400 by six yards. The 800 was claimed by E. D. Mount, after a great spurt which was too much for L. Oeffe. Three of these British runners, with the addition of C. H. Ruffell instead of Edward, captured the relay with 20 yards to spare, showing a clean pair of heels all the way to the Belgian team composed of Suret, Jacquemin, Van Nurenberg and Morrez.

Against these failures on the part of the Belgian athletes, first and foremost can be placed the triumph of A. Brooks, in the 14 miles, for he conquered even such a strong distance runner as A. Djebella, of the Molinari Athletic Club. England failed to reach a higher place than third in this event and in the two miles had to be second to De Nys, who outdistanced Ruffell by 20 yards. The discus and the javelin were won by E. Halleux and Le Ferre respectively.

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SOLVING THE VEXED ADRIATIC QUESTION

Feeling Among Rank and File of Jugo-Slavs is That Italy May Use Her Position Among Allies to Find an Unjust Solution

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 24, 25 and 26.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The memorandum presented on December 9, 1919, to Italy by America, Great Britain and France, says W. Crawford Price in the last of his special articles on the above subject, "represented a laudable, if somewhat illogical, attempt to square opposing interests. Unfortunately, it proved acceptable to neither side. The southern Slavs held to the opinion that the possession of a part of their own was essential to their national existence, and Dr. Trumbitch argued the case at length before the Supreme Council on January 10th and 12th. The Italians also held to their demand for Fiume, and were determined to secure either open or camouflaged annexation.

"Francis Nitti handed in a preliminary note on January 6, 1920, which was subsequently amplified by a memorandum dated January 10. Considered together, these two instruments first formally demanded the integral application of the Treaty of London. This customary procedure over, the Italians expressed their willingness to exchange its conditions for: (1) The creation of a buffer state carved out of territory which the London Treaty had left to Croatia with special provision for the corpus separatum of Fiume and the corridor connecting with Italian Istria. (2) The citizens of Fiume and Dalmatia to be free to choose Italian citizenship (thus inaugurating a virtual régime of capitulations). (3) The cession of Cherso and Lagosta and the demilitarization of the coast line as well as the islands. (4) A reduction of the Greek claims in Epirus.

At Their Wits End
"The January session of the Peace Conference in Paris found the delegates of Great Britain and France (there was no American representation), determined to dispose of the Adriatic problem, but, nevertheless, at their wits end to discover a solution. They had heard all the arguments time and again through Dr. Trumbitch's renewed exposé of the Jugo-Slav case, and, finding both parties still holding their ground, they decided to impose a decision upon the weaker litigant. President Wilson's influence was sadly wanting at these meetings, and the upshot was that, on January 14, the Jugo-Slavs were presented with what was virtually an ultimatum and threatened with the Treaty of London if they dared to decline the new proposals.

"Briefly put, the new scheme was as follows: 'The corpus separatum of Fiume to be an independent state under the League of Nations; its suzerainty of Serbia to go to the Italian Kingdom, but the port and railways to come under the League; the corridor connecting with Italian Istria, although it had been previously described by the authors as 'counter to every known consideration of geography, economics and territorial convenience' was again contemplated, but, on this occasion it was proposed to divide it, leaving the railway to Jugo-Slavia and the road to Italy; the district of Senozhe to become Italian; Zara with its 12,000 inhabitants to be a free state; Valona, Lussini, Pelagosa, and Lissa to go to Italy; all islands to be demilitarized; all Italians left in Jugo-Slavia to have the right to choose Italian nationality, and Italian economic enterprises to be protected. As compensation, the Jugo-Slavs were offered northern Albania.

Ridiculous and Impracticable
"Considered in detail, and particularly when worked out on the map, these proposals provided the most ridiculous and impracticable of all the suggested compromises. On all essential points they comprised a surrender to Italy, and the Belgrade Government rendered a service, not only to itself, but to Europe at large, by standing up to the threat. It did not, however, reply with an outright refusal, but concentrated on the essential points of difference. Declaring that the Baros Port (in Susak) and Lissa must be attributed to Jugo-Slavia, it asserted that the Wilson line was the only acceptable continental frontier, rejected once again the corridor, demanded linguistic and cultural rights for Jugo-Slavs in Italy and favored the idea of a free Albania, proposing only that, if Italy secured a mandate over one part of it, the Belgrade Government should receive powers over the northern sector.

London Treaty Inapplicable
"The Supreme Council considered the Belgrade reply as unsatisfactory; but the threat was never executed. As a matter of fact, the ultimatum was a bluff from beginning to end, as every party concerned in the dispute was and is fully conscious that the Treaty of London is inapplicable. At this stage the reentry of President Wilson must be signaled, and Mr. Lansing telegraphed to Paris for news of the developments. He received a somewhat ambiguous reply from the harassed premiers of Britain and France, which was followed by a note from Washington dated February 10, 1920, which has earned the title of "President Wilson's bombshell." Certainly, it exploded the January conditions. Masterly in form, unanswerable in argument, it exposed the hollowiness of the new entente theory, and wound up with a threat of withdrawal from European affairs if support continued to be given 'forbice

seizure of coveted areas,' 'deliberately incited ambition' and the like. "The reply of the Anglo-French delegates on February 14, was lengthy and evidenced signs of uneasiness. No sane person in England, from the Prime Minister downward, desires America to disassociate herself from European affairs, nor, indeed, believes that she can do so. Yet, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Millerand were obliged to undertake a defense of their actions, which brought a second reply from President Wilson (February 25) which was remorseless in its logic. Britain and France had argued that the buffer state idea had been dropped because both Italy and Jugo-Slavs disliked it. Surely, then, retorted the President, their joint consent should have been obtained for the substitute plan. But while Italy had expressed approval, he failed to find any evidence that the Jugo-Slavs accepted the new scheme. The President saw his opportunity and seized it. He was willing to consent to a joint agreement of Italy and Jugo-Slavs.

A Way of Escape
"This suggestion fortunately also provided a way of escape for the two Premier's and they expressed their willingness to withdraw both the December and the January Memoranda. This, however, went a little too far, for President Wilson, who, in a further note, flatly refused to have his words interpreted as an assent to a withdrawal of the December Memorandum; but the door had, nevertheless, been opened to the renewal of direct negotiations between Rome and Belgrade.

"At the time of writing these pourparlers are proceeding with certain, but none too definite prospect of success. It remains, therefore, only to note a final development, which, in the event of a solution unfavorable to Croatian and Slovene interests, may prove untoward consequences. "Perhaps in no other country more than in America will it be possible for the public to realize that, while the general idea of unified aims and national ambitions leads one section to support the aspirations and interests of another, such aspirations do not provoke an equal spirit of sacrifice and determination throughout the length and breadth of the land. There are menaces and dangers which are more apparent and more absorbing to the western states than to the dwellers on the Atlantic seaboard, and vice versa. Similarly, in the case of what, for want of a better name, we call Jugo-Slavia, each of the three partners in the Triune Kingdom has its special interests.

The Only Possible Port
"Fiume is of vital importance to the Croats and the Slovenes, for it is their only possible port; yet its loss to the Serbs, while regrettable, and in its way, disastrous, is a question of considerably less importance. On the other hand, Serbia has been devastated by the enemy, she is over-loaded with war debt, she has to share the proportion of the liabilities of the old Austrian Empire which have been allotted to the Croats and Slovenes, and she has also (temporarily, at all events) ruined her exchange by issuing Serbian dinars for the Austrian paper crowns with which the late Hapsburg provinces were flooded. Serbia can doubtless recuperate very rapidly, but this process of recuperation cannot well commence before the frontiers of the new kingdom are definitely drawn. It thus follows that the Serbian end of Jugo-Slavia finds that it has more to lose by further delay than would possibly be lost by the adoption of that definite opposition to a compromise which comes natural to the Croats. This is the chink in the Jugo-Slav armor, and Italy has been quick to send her darts in that direction.

"We may, therefore, picture the scene within the camp of the Jugo-Slav delegation as one showing the Croats and Slovenes favoring resistance, and the Serbs inclined to accept a compromise which would keep Italy nominally out of Fiume and Dalmatia, while guaranteeing the free use of the port of Fiume to Jugo-Slav commerce. Conversely, although the Croats and Slovenes do care the proverbial button for Scutari, it is inevitable that the Serbs should look with some favor upon a proposal which would supply them with an advantageous route from central Serbia to the Adriatic, and to some extent protect them against a possible hostile combination of Italy (through Albania) with Bulgaria. It may be added that such a combination is a good deal more than merely problematical.

Scutari for Fiume
"Further, the Serbs have a claim to Scutari which at its worst is as good as that of the Italians to Fiume, and if the question of nationalities is raised, they can with absolute logic retort that, since that doctrine has been so often used in the Adriatic settlement by the great powers, it is ungracious in the extreme to expect them to jeopardize their own interests on its account.

"Hence the Scutari for Fiume project has provoked considerable excitement in Jugo-Slavia. It was a subtle move on the part of Italy, who desires to destroy Jugo-Slav unity; but it is unlikely that it will succeed in creating a definite breach, though it may attain its prime object of improving Italy's position in the present diplomatic game. The result of the direct pourparlers cannot be forecasted. Although there are many things in favor of an agreement, it has to be noted that Mr. Nitti is not taking a personal part in the negotiations, which renders it possible that, whatever the delegates may decide, such decisions may be subject to approval by the Rome Cabinet. The general feeling among the rank and file of the Jugo-Slavs is that Italy will use her position among the Allies to force an unjust solution and that, in such event, the issue will have to be fought out upon the battlefield at some future date."

AMERICANS FOUND NEW MASONIC CLUB

Square Club Will Seek to Extend "Family Spirit of a Common Brotherhood" Among All English-Speaking Brethren

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A Masonic ceremony has been witnessed during the past week, the like of which has probably never yet been witnessed in this country. It was the consecration of the Hertfordshire Masters Lodge, No. 4090, by the pro grand master, Lord Amptill, and the installation by him of the deputy grand master, the Right Hon. T. F. Halsey, as the first master of the lodge. The lodge has been inaugurated with 270 founders, all reigning or past masters of the Province of Hertfordshire. Another pleasing feature of the ceremony was that one of the consecrating officers was John Thornhill Morland, provincial grand master for Berkshire, who, many years since, when Mr. Halsey rowed in the Oxford eight, was stroke for the Cambridge winning team. In his address to the founders, Lord Amptill paid a high tribute to the great services rendered to the craft by the deputy grand master, who had ruled over the Province of Hertfordshire for nearly half a century; and he urged the brethren to establish traditions that should never be unworthy of its first master. Freemasonry was not a religion but it was the best aid to religion, and the urgent need of the present time when the forces of evil were threatening the very foundations of humanity.

Bishop Stevens, who acted as consecrating chaplain, raised a warning voice in regard to the sudden and rapid growth of Freemasonry in all its branches. Such growth might easily lead to weakness rather than to strength, to dissension rather than to harmony and true brotherhood. It was often necessary for a strong and growing tree to be despoiled of its foliage in order that it might bear more and better fruit, and just as Freemasonry had played its part, and a great part in the war, so they hoped that in years to come it might do even more in national and international efforts than it had already accomplished.

Total Abstinence Lodges
Two other lodges of considerable importance have just been consecrated in London. One, the Corium Lodge, No. 4041, was consecrated at Leathersellers Hall in the City of London, a building containing some rare oak paneling and itself more than 700 years old; it was formerly a priory of black nuns and founded before the reign of Henry VIII. When it was surrendered to Henry VIII it was purchased by the Leathersellers Company, which became incorporated in the twenty-first year of Richard II. The membership of the lodge will be limited to those engaged in the leather industry. The other was the Industries Lodge, No. 4100, which was consecrated at Mark Masons Hall, and this will be limited in membership to the staff of the Federation of British Industries and managing directors of firms who are members of the federation. Another item of interest was the consecration of the Carlisle Lodge, No. 4089, at Carlisle. This lodge forms an addition to the rapidly increasing number of total abstinence lodges, and no alcoholic refreshment whatever will be permitted at the refreshment table.

It may be regarded as a strange statement considering the overwhelming number of Masonic clubs existing throughout the United States, to write that there is not one Masonic club, in the generally accepted meaning of that term in England, Wales, Ireland, or Scotland. There have been many attempts to found such an institution, but all have ended in failure. A very serious attempt is now being made to found the Square Club, to promote and diffuse special intercourse, the genuine fundamentals of Freemasonry, having the prosperity of the craft at heart and with loyalty to and at all times recognizing the supreme superintending authority of the United Grand Lodge; to extend good-fellowship and the family spirit of a common brotherhood, more especially amongst English-speaking brethren throughout the world. A permanent social center in London will be maintained and an effort will be made to assist in promoting branches in all parts of the world, each branch to form its own local council.

A new Masonic hall has been opened in York. It was originally a museum belonging to a well-known antiquarian, James Mortimer, but its interior construction has been adapted to make it suitable to its present purpose.

Altering the Rules
As foreshadowed in these columns some time since, the motion for the alterations in the rules of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution have been agreed to at the annual general meeting, without a dissentient. By these new rules the maximum income to limit applicants was raised to £42 a week in regard to men and women candidates and power was given the committee of management to increase for one year only the allowance to every annuitant by any sum not exceeding £16. The whole of the 121 approved candidates were elected to full benefits of the institution without a poll, thus raising the number of annuitants to 1381—truly a splendid record and no slight tax on the liberality of the English craft. "Several Masonic appointments of importance are being made at present. John Howell Evans has accepted the onerous but honorary position of pro-

vincial grand secretary for the Province of Middlesex. Lord Ravensworth has been appointed the first provincial grand master for the newly constituted Mark Province of the North. Such has now, for administrative purposes, become dissociated from the Chamberland. Joseph Jeddrell Brown has been appointed district grand master for Argentina in place of F. H. Chevallier-Boutell, resigned; and George Adams Harradon succeeds Sir Arthur Stanley as provincial grand master for West Lancashire.

Lodges in Italy
There was an interesting gathering recently at the regular meeting of the Scotch and Peruvian Lodges, No. 3, Scottish Constitution, when the brethren heartily welcomed back Lorenzo Marcantonio, after his recent visit to Italy. Mr. Marcantonio said there were not many Masonic lodges in Italy but he found one, a Lodge Angelo, situated about nine miles from his native town. He was admitted to one of their meetings and had a splendid reception. The master of the Italian lodge unfurled a valuable medal he was wearing and asked that it should be accepted as a token of brotherly love. Another of the Italian brethren, Professor Campbell, one of whose predecessors left Perth about 180 years ago and settled in Italy, sent over as a present several chaste examples of ancient clay pots. The medal had been awarded to the master of Lodge Angelo Santelli, Casino—the oldest lodge in Italy working under Scottish rites—by the grand master of Rome at a Masonic congress in 1911.

An interesting Masonic ceremony took place in the Town Hall, Stonehaven, when Joseph Inglis of Edinburgh was installed as provincial grand master Mason of Scotland. This Brigadier-General Gordon Gilmour, Grand Master Mason of Scotland. This is Mr. Inglis' third term of office and that capacity, each term being for five years in duration, and an enormous concourse of brethren from all parts testified to the popularity of the three-tying ceremony. In his address the grand master Mason of Scotland said that as regards Freemasonry in Kinross-shire one could go back for a period of 200 years, and today it was one of the most flourishing Masonic districts in the whole of Scotland. Like the rest of the Scottish craft their numbers had been augmented very largely during the last few years, and during the last official Masonic year their numbers had been increased by no fewer than 45,300 initiates. That was a wonderful thing and showed what the power of Freemasonry must be in the land. At the same time they would have to remember that the strength of a chain was no more than its weakest link, and it behooved every brother to see that there were no weak links in their Masonic chain.

CANADA'S ATTITUDE ON PULP QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
ST. JOHN, New Brunswick.—An assurance that the government of New Brunswick would be glad to "receive in the most friendly and sympathetic spirit any representatives of the United States who might come to Canada to discuss the question of the port of pulp wood from the Dominion was given by the Hon. Walter E. Foster, Premier of the Province, in delivering an official address of welcome to members of the National Editorial Association of the United States who recently visited the Maritime Provinces as the guests of the Canadian National Railways. "The more we can get together and talk these things over in a businesslike way," the Premier said, "the better neighbors we Americans and Canadians will be."

Reference to the pulp wood question was made by several speakers at the banquet tendered the visiting party here, and a brief statement of the legal aspect of the case was made by the Hon. William Pugsley, the Lieutenant-Governor, who was one of the leaders of the Canadian bar prior to his appointment to the governorship. The Hon. Mr. Pugsley pointed out that under the British North America Act—the Canadian Constitution—the provinces retain complete ownership and control of their crown land forests. The Dominion Government, he said, has no more power to interfere with regulations which a provincial government may make in regard to its crown lands than has the Government of China.

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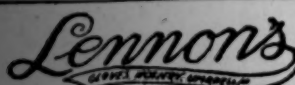
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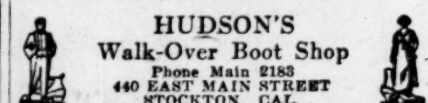
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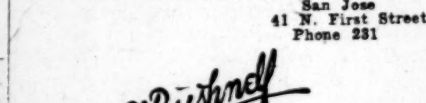
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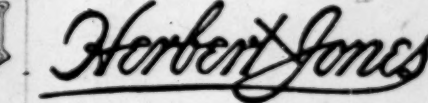
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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

WILLIAM AND I

Discuss Masterpieces and Others

When I entered Williams' white room he was gazing from the open window, his head and shoulders beyond the sash.

"Come and look," he cried without turning round. "Isn't it stunning? That's my idea of an intimate picture."

We looked down upon Park Avenue. It was raining, soft summer rain, making the wet street pavement black, silvery, shining, sparkling where the drops spattered. Far below us was the extremity of one of the long air reliefs of the railway tunnel, that stretched like an intermittent giant ribbon along the avenue. The sides and ends of these air reliefs are of grass, and the green end we looked upon, is planted with three willows. The grass, so fresh and vivid, curves round into the black and silvery pavement, and on either side, going swiftly, flashed the shimmering tops of automobiles. "Green, Black, Silver and Movement," said William. "An intimate picture. Why don't men paint things like this, with the title 'Park Avenue: A Wet Evening in June.'"

"My experience is," I said, as we withdrew from the window, "that men never want to paint anything that is pointed out to them. An artist must find his own emotion."

"So few artists," said William, "have any curiosity. They whack away at the stereotyped subjects, they never seem to have any lyrical ecstasy. That Green, Black, Silver and Movement thing down there just makes me tingle. I long to paint it."

"You're hungering for pictures," I said. "Seen any lately?"

William nodded, and rearranged a corner of the rug that I had displaced. He is a tidy man. "I've been at the Metropolitan Museum all the afternoon. I lost my way, but I had a great time."

"Vermeer," I suggested.

"Naturally, you know how I hate what you call 'The Art of Tomorrow,'" but I don't wonder that 'les jeunes' should seek new paths when they see a picture like Vermeer's 'Young Woman with a Water Jug.' They must realize that painting in that convention has reached perfection. They can't improve upon this Vermeer, so they try something else—a new vision, a new technique. They don't intrigue me; but I'm old-fashioned."

William relapsed into bitter memories.

"Did you see anything else you liked?" I asked.

"I spent most of my time with the Vermeer. I am not addicted to masterpieces, as you know, but I stayed some time before one of the walls for the sake of three things hanging upon it. They are not important, but each is quite beautiful, and each happens to be English. One was a serene little 'Tottenham Church,' by Constable. He lived in the district, you know, and he infused into this picture the feeling that I admire most—intimacy. Another was Lawrence's 'Rev. William Pennicott.' My word, Lawrence could draw, and in this portrait he wasn't showing off; it's just delicacy of observation and handling. The third was a beauty, a 'Sea Coast' by Bonington. It flashes like a jewel."

"Anything else?" I asked.

A surly expression dulled William's face. He dislikes direct questions. Suddenly his face lightened. Art and conjuring tricks are the two things that make him cheerful.

"I'd almost forgotten," he said. "In one of the Primitive Rooms I came upon a wonder, a picture that I would give almost anything to possess. It's a small canvas, a 'Rest on the Flight Into Egypt' by Gerard David—such peace, such rest. The landscape background is beautiful, and how well the little figures in the foreground keep the picture in its frame. What's the secret of the charm of such pictures by the old men? I suppose it's because they never tried to show their cleverness. They've got intensity, and a magical kind of quality that's both sincerity and serenity. And they're not ashamed of a subject. Why has the subject gone out of fashion? Oh, and I saw an El Greco landscape, a view of Toledo, I think, with the Taurus cutting the picture in two, and the white buildings crawling like snakes up to the heights. The whole thing is splashed over with great, rolling fields, and funny fishermen and people at work. Green and ivory is the color scheme. It's an amazing picture, a disturbing picture. I don't like it because it worries me. I can't place El Greco, can't analyze him. It troubles me to think that this picture, which might have been painted yesterday afternoon, was done nearly 300 years ago. Why do you smile?"

"Oh, I was smiling merely because you have selected two of the masterpieces that were loaned to the Metropolitan Museum for the fiftieth anniversary exhibition. You can't mistake them. They have red labels."

William's face fell. He walked to the window and looked again at the Green, Black, Silver and Movement harmony. Then he said dolefully, "You're a masterpiece man. What attracted you among the red label loans?"

"Well, there is a wonderful Giovanni Bellini in the front room, called 'Bacchanal.' It's signed and dated 1514 so he was past three-score years and even when he painted it. Two-thirds of the picture is an exquisite landscape, a golden sunset threading through dark trees, with lots of superb figures in the foreground. Is ripeness, it's the full summer of the Renaissance, before it began to descend to formalism. Giordano is implicit in it, and others. I could run off a dozen titles of pictures that have derived from this masterpiece by Bellini. It was

once in the collection of the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick.

"By way of contrast there is a magnificent portrait of a seated Dutch burgher by Frans Hals. My word, but it's a swaggering thing, gross and big, all silvery grays and fawns, done, as only Hals could paint a portrait, with laughing ease and consummate skill that astonishes me more each time I see it."

"I would like to set by the side of this boisterous burgher the 'Portrait of a Girl,' by Velasquez. It's more reticent than the Hals, more gravity in it, less enjoyment, but I doubt if even Hals could have painted her arm and shoulder with more assurance and subtlety. She may be a study for one of the girls in 'The Tapestry Weavers.'"

"Then there is the Fragonard. Delicious. One of his supreme desire to please pictures. Subject? Merely a Parisienne seated at her bureau holding a letter. Title? 'Le Billet Doux.' What a draftsman Fragonard was. How he trickles on the color. It's a poem in paint."

"I saw it," murmured William. "It's a lovely thing, a precious thing, but why call it a masterpiece? It's an intimate picture." "All right," I said. "We'll just call it a Fragonard. Did you see the Gauguin—'Women by a River'?"

"Adorable," said William, "reds and pinks and subtleties. I'm getting to like Gauguin. I fought hard against the impulse, but he's conquering me. Did you notice the Manet 'Still Life'?"

"Did I not? Melons, pears, and grapes, but what drawing, what construction. And did you see the morose sailor by Cézanne, what a special vision he had, what a fumbling masterly technique; and the red-haired portrait of himself by Van Gogh, startling as the report of a burst fire on a still day."

But I had gone too far. William is now responsive to Cézanne, but Van Gogh still enrages him.

He rose; he walked to the window; he peered down at the Green, Black, Silver and Movement harmony. The lamps were now aglow; their reflections flitted on the wet pavement, and the lights of the passing automobiles flashed a radiance, hardly earthly, on the curve of the grass and the willow trees.

Said William: "Were I an artist I should paint that scene under all conditions of Time and Weather as Monet did with his Haystacks. Now we'll sup."

—Q. R.



"Man With a Pick," a bronze by Mahonri Young

WALTER GREAVES, A PUPIL OF WHISTLER

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

Walter Greaves was the son of a prosperous boatbuilder, at one time a friend and neighbor of J. M. W. Turner. Chelsea, his birthplace, had a different aspect from that which it has today. It was then the Chelsea of the fast disappearing "village of palaces." Old Battersea Bridge made so famous by Whistler was then a daily sight for the young Greaves, for his home was in Lindsey Row on the Embankment. He became an intimate frequenter of Whistler's studio, also in the Row; his brother and himself having gained local reputation as painters. Whistler's work at this time was not appreciated by anybody, and it seems hardly credible that small tradesmen should show reluctance to accept a few paintings of his in liquidation of a moderate debt.

Whistler took much interest in Walter Greaves, advising him to follow his own initiative and abstain from the influence of schools. However, they both made studies from

the life at a school in Limestone Street. From such close converse, an intimacy sprang between the two men which made Greaves of invaluable assistance to the great artist. They shared the revelries of Cremorne Gardens, the sunsets which we now see behind the huge chimneys of the electric generating station, and which no doubt if they had been there in Whistler's day would have been perpetuated by his brush.

Greaves had a tremendous admiration for Whistler's etchings, asserting that he was the finest of all painters of etchings. The personal story of Walter Greaves is as quiet as Whistler's was noisy. Greaves just worked year in and year out unceasingly, mostly recording the neighborhood and river life of Chelsea. Having no regard whatever for the commercial side of life struggle and adversity were his. Almost unknown he worked on until suddenly, in 1911, his name was screamed in the London Press. In the month of May of that year a collection of his paintings and etchings was made by Messrs. Marchant & Co. of the Goupil Gallery and exhibited. Many of the canvases when shown showed signs of much neglect. Some were without stretchers, and dirty and many had to be relined.

A note written by Greaves himself appeared as a preface to the catalogue, in which he stated that Whistler always insisted on him describing himself as his pupil, and would not allow him to exhibit anything without his permission. His obscurity was such that at the private show day only four critics turned up. The likeness of the work to Whistler's puzzled everybody, and one man at least threw the glove down and openly repudiated Walter Greaves as the author of "Passing under Old Battersea Bridge."

The exhibition was a tremendous sensation, the galleries were thronged, and a very bitter correspondence took place in the press, painful to Walter Greaves, and not at all flattering to the participants. The point was, who painted "Passing under Old Battersea Bridge," and if Greaves, then he painted Whistler's nocturnes before Whistler. Evidence on this side and that, of course, decided nothing, and Walter Sickert made the best contribution to the discussion by suggesting (not in so many words) that they both may have had a hand in it; although there is no doubt that Walter Greaves did paint the picture.

And yet all this fuss was unnecessary.

As long ago as 1911 he won the Academy's Helen Foster Barnett sculpture prize with his compact, powerful figure of a "Laborer." The Metropolitan Museum owns two of his most intensive small bronzes, namely, "The Stevedore" and "The Man with the Pick." In the same vein are his "Rigger," "Newsmen," and (with an unwelcome touch of humor in the title) "The Scrub Lady." Leona prides herself on the possession of his bronze tablet, set up on the church green, where Washington and his troops camped during the historic march from Ft. Lee to Trenton in 1776. As an associate academician, Mahonri Young contributed to the recent exhibition in Brooklyn a spirited "Buffalo" in sculpture, and half a dozen drawings of Navajo Indians and their country in the graphic section. Here, as in the etchings at the Groul Club—which latter, by the way, have the distinction of chaperonage by William M. Ivins, curator of the Metropolitan Museum's department of prints—Mr. Young occupies the field of his predilection and mastery, whether as sculptor, painter-graver, or creator of lifelike illusions in statuary in the "habitat groups."

Fancy a group of a dozen lifesize statues of Hopis or Navajos—men, women and children, basking in simulated southern sunshine on the terraces of their cliff castles, weaving blankets, grinding corn, or draped for some world-old ceremonial rite, the whole presenting a startling illusion of actuality. In truth, it is art—the authoritative art that conceals art, albeit the dimensions of the built-up picture are 27 feet long by 18 feet high, with a corresponding third dimension of actual depth and space instead of cubistic perspective substitutes for the same. However, it is only the figures on the foreground plane that are full life-size, the others being craftily graded down in scale to compass the pictorial effect of distance. But here are a dozen statues, all by Mahonri Young, in a single group; and some of the others groups on which he is at work call for twice that number. With no two figures alike and every one bristling with detail that has to be educational as well as picturesque, here is quite a formidable commission from the sculptor's viewpoint alone. Then the painter-collaborator—who in the present instance is Howard McCormick—has to do his work on the scenic backgrounds, and cunningly join or blend them with the built and sculptured portions of the panoramic presentment. Both McCormick and Young have hit the wild western trail and gone far afield studying the industrial and social life of the semi-civilized autochthons of our ancient-storied American Sahara and its romantic hidden oases.

Young's etchings deal mostly with the pastoral and at times poetic side of all this. If he has not yet handled the needle sufficiently to interpret racial types or poetic landscapes with the bravura of a Zorn, a Fromentin, or a Fortuny, nevertheless a deep sensibility to beauty for its own sake more and more informs his naturally rude and massive epic strength. Such plates as "The Mower," "Mexican Freighters" (mule wagons), and "Navajo Pastoral" (a girl seated

under the shade of giant storn-twisted cedars, tending goats), have a certain style that is essentially the subject as well as the artist-man. Certainly as a man Mahonri Young is serious, not to say militant, or aggressive. But, happily, he is not forever envisaging toilers in the sullen mood of a Meunier or a Courbet. Here is his etching of "The Bluebird," as truly and irrepressibly lyrical as if he had written it in so many measured words:

In the desert a fountain is springing. On the wide waste there still is a tree. And a bird in the solitude singing.

On the wide waste there still is a tree. And a bird in the solitude singing.

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THE MAGNITUDES OF MAHONRI YOUNG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Giant mesas rear their dark fantastic fortress towers high above the desert plain—the first shadow of sun-fall glides stealthily across the lone plateau, changing the gray-green sage brush to mauve and olive, until it rests at the feet of the far encircling rim of low purple hills, now crested with orange flame against the deepened skies of passing day—the colors glow, fade, fail, vanish in the quivering dusk as large stars shine through, anon to jewel the moonlit heavens of the Arizona night, as weirdly wonderful as the Arizona day. And the shy, savage-pastoral people, who furnish a needed warm human interest in these places of silence among aerial ever-changing cliffs and canons, seem to reflect like clouds in their movements, dress and ceremonial the contemplative, brooding spirit of the land.

Fancy all this, in symbolic essence, ensnared within the lines of two score etchings—deployed along the library walls of the Groul Club in a current exhibition—and you have one aspect of the art of Mahonri Young. There are other and even more timely-significant aspects, expressed in various media—sculpture, painting, the composition, construction and installation of life-size and lifelike "habitat groups" in the ethnological department of the Museum of Natural History; and the designing of commemorative bronze bas-reliefs of historical pictures, for marking spots having patriotic association, but possessing, one and all, something racy of the soil, something that belongs unmistakably to American art.

This artist of magnitudes was born in Salt Lake City, Utah. He is a grandson of the arch-Mormon, Brigham Young. But that has little present relevancy. His early life and subsequent periods of systematic study were passed among the Hopi, or within near-neighborly distance of Apache and Navajo Indians. Now he lives and works at Leonia, New York, back of the Palisades on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River. Not a bad substitute for the mesas, these same Palisades. As for the southwestern desert, it is and always will be a part of his mental background, even though he has glimpsed Paris schools, and during a rising career in New York for a decade past has come to be the new Rodin of manual labor, the sculptor and etcher Millet of modern American toilers.

As long ago as 1911 he won the Academy's Helen Foster Barnett sculpture prize with his compact, powerful figure of a "Laborer." The Metropolitan Museum owns two of his most intensive small bronzes, namely, "The Stevedore" and "The Man with the Pick." In the same vein are his "Rigger," "Newsmen," and (with an unwelcome touch of humor in the title) "The Scrub Lady." Leona prides herself on the possession of his bronze tablet, set up on the church green, where Washington and his troops camped during the historic march from Ft. Lee to Trenton in 1776. As an associate academician, Mahonri Young contributed to the recent exhibition in Brooklyn a spirited "Buffalo" in sculpture, and half a dozen drawings of Navajo Indians and their country in the graphic section. Here, as in the etchings at the Groul Club—which latter, by the way, have the distinction of chaperonage by William M. Ivins, curator of the Metropolitan Museum's department of prints—Mr. Young occupies the field of his predilection and mastery, whether as sculptor, painter-graver, or creator of lifelike illusions in statuary in the "habitat groups."

Fancy a group of a dozen lifesize statues of Hopis or Navajos—men, women and children, basking in simulated southern sunshine on the terraces of their cliff castles, weaving blankets, grinding corn, or draped for some world-old ceremonial rite, the whole presenting a startling illusion of actuality. In truth, it is art—the authoritative art that conceals art, albeit the dimensions of the built-up picture are 27 feet long by 18 feet high, with a corresponding third dimension of actual depth and space instead of cubistic perspective substitutes for the same. However, it is only the figures on the foreground plane that are full life-size, the others being craftily graded down in scale to compass the pictorial effect of distance. But here are a dozen statues, all by Mahonri Young, in a single group; and some of the others groups on which he is at work call for twice that number. With no two figures alike and every one bristling with detail that has to be educational as well as picturesque, here is quite a formidable commission from the sculptor's viewpoint alone. Then the painter-collaborator—who in the present instance is Howard McCormick—has to do his work on the scenic backgrounds, and cunningly join or blend them with the built and sculptured portions of the panoramic presentment. Both McCormick and Young have hit the wild western trail and gone far afield studying the industrial and social life of the semi-civilized autochthons of our ancient-storied American Sahara and its romantic hidden oases.

Young's etchings deal mostly with the pastoral and at times poetic side of all this. If he has not yet handled the needle sufficiently to interpret racial types or poetic landscapes with the bravura of a Zorn, a Fromentin, or a Fortuny, nevertheless a deep sensibility to beauty for its own sake more and more informs his naturally rude and massive epic strength. Such plates as "The Mower," "Mexican Freighters" (mule wagons), and "Navajo Pastoral" (a girl seated

under the shade of giant storn-twisted cedars, tending goats), have a certain style that is essentially the subject as well as the artist-man. Certainly as a man Mahonri Young is serious, not to say militant, or aggressive. But, happily, he is not forever envisaging toilers in the sullen mood of a Meunier or a Courbet. Here is his etching of "The Bluebird," as truly and irrepressibly lyrical as if he had written it in so many measured words:

In the desert a fountain is springing. On the wide waste there still is a tree. And a bird in the solitude singing.

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"Things are seldom what they seem, skim milk masquerades as cream, Buttercup said so." You would hear Mr. Eggers of the Chicago Institute of Fine Arts introduce the subject of the next year's exhibitions; then would follow hour after hour of quiet comment and questions on the merits of half a hundred traveling shows, which the directors arrange circuits for, until the shadows lengthened and the host for the year would fidget with his watch, remembering a belated garden party, while Mr. Stevens, as urbane as ever, quietly prodded and coaxed the meeting from No. 54, an

exhibition of linoleum shawls which no one wants and everyone wishes to say why, to a group-show of painting and sculpture which everyone of 20 hopes to get for a six weeks period with only 52 weeks in the year and some of them summer fallows.

And not all the discussions are confined to the boardroom table. Some of the brighter topics are given a far more brilliant setting. Those dinners at country clubs and parties at town clubs were not mentioned haphazard. The rank and fashion attend them—in fact the rank and fashion give them in the directors' honor and the directors are proportionately grateful and in modest thanks they stage one of their lighter debates over the walnuts and water.

Perhaps Mr. Wyer of Worcester on his native heath and with the background of his splendid collection and his own knowledge will introduce the subject of the relation of the art gallery to the contemporary artist and the debate proceeds. If it tends to grow too serious Mr. Stevens winks in his own inimitable way to the frivolous member and calls upon him for a diversion and then closes the entertainment "with that graceful and charming ease for which he is so justly famous." (See minutes written by Mr. R. Harshe, assistant director of the Carnegie Institute.)

And the next day is very much like it—there are only two present, but the joy of meeting is growing so strong that the knowing ones would not be surprised to see a strong plank thrust into next year's platform for a week's session—all at the home gallery's expense. It was unanimously agreed that the meeting just ended was the most successful so far held; it was certainly the best attended.

From California to Canada the directors took the trail to Worcester and the kindness and hospitality they received from the city in the hills was a thing to behold. Such business was dealt with as the extension of the International Show at the Carnegie Institute to Chicago and Buffalo before it is dispersed, and such intimate things as picture packing, insurance, exchange of duplicate art objects came in for their share of discussion.

Mr. Wyer, the host, had arranged a special exhibition of modern art, to tickle the jaded directorial palate, ranging all the way from "pusy foot" painting to incipient Dadaism. The directors enjoyed it; there was humor in it, satire here and there and dullness hardly anywhere. The palm for humor was given to the girl who painted "Lake Placid," in which every kind of water sport was lashing the water into foam.

Lots of work was got through—art directors are used to going without sleep—and a royal time was had. The survivors, who shook hands with Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, vowed that "there were never such a goose" before, and that they were so strengthened by the two days' communion with their kind that they could go forth cheerfully into their galleried cells without hope of a word of shop or a ray of relaxation for the next 12 months.

ART DIRECTORS IN CONCLAVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Labor has its conferences; sometimes it seems to have little else, but perhaps they are not all held in working hours; politics has its conventions and its caucuses where they talk and sing; families have their reunions at least so the papers say—so even art gallery directors cannot get through the year without a conclave where they tell one another their troubles and make plans for the salvation of the artistic world in the coming year.

It is a notable—after-dinner speakers have called it a noble—gathering without contradiction, in fact, with applause. Art directors are lonely folk, like lighthouse keepers, with that far-away look in their eyes that comes from gazing across vast commercial spaces. Few and far apart, they work in obscurity and silence, and the growing art of their countries, the growing understanding of art in their communities even, is seldom laid to their charge however much they deserve it.

They spend long hours arranging exhibitions; they deliver vital orations, "Friends, artists and fellow countrymen, I come to analyze the Cubist, not to praise him" kind of orations to the accompaniment of cheers and lantern slides. They plan circuits; they plead on bended knee with their fellows and their trustees for recognition of budding vorticism, and all the reward they seek comes at the art directors' meeting when they give rein to all the shop they have stored up for want of proper listeners, and the chairman's work becomes a complication because he is aching to indulge himself, but feels his responsibilities strong upon him. So he quotes quizzically: "In the spring the art director lightly turns to thoughts of shop," and calls the meeting to order.

Art directors may be few in numbers—a fair-sized board room table seats them comfortably—but what they lack in numbers they are popularly supposed, at any rate, to make up in erudition. Nothing is supposed to escape their eagle eye from the Altamira cave paintings through the purlieus of early Siena to the pleasantries of the nimble Dadaist.

These are the things you might reasonably expect would be discussed round the long table, but you would be disappointed. They might be whispered in limousines purring swiftly from afternoon parties at palatial country clubs to evening dinners at regal town ones. They might be chattered over the hotel telephones while the directors are buttoning their collars with the other hand and if perchance two of them meet over the breakfast table such secrets might be passed with the sugar and murmured with the marmalade.

But if you sat round the business board at the feet of Mr. George Stevens from Toledo, the beloved chairman, you would hear none of these things and you might come away fearful that these art pundits were only common clay after all, but

exhibition of linoleum shawls which no one wants and everyone wishes to say why, to a group-show of painting and sculpture which everyone of 20 hopes to get for a six weeks period with only 52 weeks in the year and some of them summer fallows.

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RODIN REPLICA FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The museum in Golden Gate Park in San Francisco is to

THE HOME FORUM

The Two Great Talents

Ann Jane Foster, known as "Scooter Jane," for her rapid walk and stiff carriage, met us at the corners on her way to the schoolhouse.

"Big turn out I guess," said she. "Jed Feary 'n' Squire Town is comin' over from Jingleville an' all the big guns 'll be there. I love t' hear Jed Feary speak, he's so techin'."

Ann Jane was always looking around for some event likely to touch her feelings.

"Wouldn't wonder 't the fur flew when they git t' goin'," she remarked, and then hurried on, her head erect, her body motionless, her legs flying.

The schoolhouse was nearly full of people when we came in. The big boys were wrestling in the yard; men were lounging on the rude seats, inside, idly discussing crops and cattle and lapsing into silence, frequently, that bore the signs both of expectancy and reflection. Young men and young women sat together on one side of the house whispering and giggling. Alone among them was the big and eccentric granddaughter of Mrs. Bissette, who was always slapping some youngster for impudence. Jed Feary and Squire Town sat together behind a pile of books, both looking very serious.

Suddenly the school teacher rapped on the desk and bade us come to order and Ransom Walker was called to the chair.

"There's talent in Faraway township," he said, having reluctantly come to the platform, "and talent of the very highest order, no one can deny who has ever attended a lyceum at the Howard schoolhouse. I see evidences of talent in every face before me. And I wish to ask what are the two great talents of the Yankee—talents that made our forefathers famous the world over? I pause for an answer."

He had once been a school master and that accounted for his didactic style.

"What are the two great talents of the Yankee?" he repeated, his hands clasped before him.

"Doughnuts an' pie," said Uncle Eb who sat in a far corner.

"No sir," Mr. Walker answered, "there's some hev a talent fer sawin' wood, but we don't count that. It's war an' speakin' they are the two great talents of the Yankee. But his greatest talent is the gift of gab. Give him a chance t' talk it over with his enemy an' he'll lick 'im without a fight. An' when his enemy is another Yankee—why they both git licked, just as it was in the case of the man that sold me lightnin' rods. He was sorry he done it before I got through with

him. . . . Ladies and gentlemen, it gives me pleasure t' say that the best speakers in Faraway township have come here t' discuss the important question:

"Resolved, that intemperance has caused more misery than war?"

"I call upon Moses Tupper to open for the affirmative,"—Irving Bacheller in "Eben Holden."

obtained the tickets, must have been, when they beheld in one of the strangers the chief personage in the evening's performance.

Besides playing the Rondo, I improvised, for the sake of the connoisseurs, on a theme from the "Muses of Portico." There was an overture, and some dancing to conclude with. Schnabel wanted to regale me with a

Edinburgh Surpasses Expectations

Arrived at Edinburgh a little before sunset. As we approached, the Castle rock resembled that of Stirling—in the same manner appearing to rise from a plain of cultivated ground, the

exceedingly delighted. The old town, in the obscurity of a rainy day, hardly resembles the work of men, it is more like a piling up of rocks, and I cannot attempt to describe what we saw so imperfectly, but must say, high as my expectations had been raised, the city of Edinburgh far surpassed all expectation.—From "A Tour in Scotland," by Dorothy Wordsworth.



Scene at a Dutch inn, by Adriaen Van Ostade

Connoisseurs of Chopin

Breslau, November 9th, 1830.

My Beloved Parents and Sisters,

We arrived here very comfortably on Saturday evening at six, in bright pleasant autumn weather. We put up at the Hotel "Zur Goldenen Gans," and, as soon as we had dressed and taken some refreshment, we went to the theater, where Raimund's "Alpine King" was being performed. The public admired the scenery more than we did. I thought the acting pretty good.

The day before yesterday "Mason and Locksmith" was given, but not in first-rate style. Today I shall hear the "Interrupted Sacrifice." I am quite curious to see how it will turn out. There is a want of good singers here, but then the theater is very cheap; a place in the pit only costs two Polish gulden.

Breslau pleases me much better this time than last. I have delivered some of my letters, but have scarcely seen him yet, for we were unfortunately out when he called. We had first gone to the Resource, where, by invitation of the conductor, Schnabel, I was present at the rehearsal for the concert in the evening. There are three concerts a week.

As is often the case at rehearsals, there was a very poor orchestra; a certain Referendar Hellwig was going to perform Moscheles' E flat major Concerto. Before this gentleman sat down, Schnabel, who had not heard me for four years, asked me to try the piano. I could not refuse this request, and played some Variations. Schnabel overwhelmed me with expressions of praise and pleasure. This made Hellwig feel a little uneasy, and I was pressed to take his place in the evening. Schnabel threw his influence into the scale and asked me so heartily, that I could not deny the dear old man his wish. He is a great friend of Herr Eisner's, which means much to me; but I told Schnabel at once that I only played for his sake, that for weeks I had not touched an instrument, and that it was not part of my programme to play in Breslau. Schnabel replied that he was well aware of that, but that he saw me in church yesterday, he wished to ask me, but did not venture to do so. What could I do? So I went back to the hotel with his son to fetch my music, and played the Romance and Rondo from the second Concerto.

The Germans admired my playing at the rehearsal. "What a light touch he has," I heard them whisper; but about the composition I did not catch a syllable. Titus, whose ears are everywhere, and who is always alert on my behalf, heard one gentleman say, "there is no doubt that this young man can play, but he cannot compose."

Yesterday at the table d'hôte, I made the acquaintance of a very amiable-looking gentleman, who was sitting opposite to me. In the course of conversation I discovered that his name was Scharff, that he knew Scholtz, of Warsaw; well, and was on friendly terms with the gentleman to whom I had letters of introduction. This Herr Scharff was wonderfully kind and obliging to Titus and myself. He took us all over Breslau, went with us to the suburbs of the town, wrote down our names as guests at the Resource, and procured us visitors' tickets for the concert yesterday which he sent before the rehearsal. How astonished this friendly gentleman, and his companion who

sumptuous supper, but I only took a cup of broth.

Of course I have made the acquaintance of the chief organist in Breslau, Herr Köhler; he promised to show me his organ. I met, also, a certain Baron Nesse or Neisse, a great violin player and a pupil of Spohr's.

Another musician resident here, a Herr Hesse, was also very complimentary to me; but none of the Germans, except Schnabel, whose face beams with real delight, and who claps me on the shoulder every moment quite know what to make of me.

Titus enjoyed observing what was going on. As I have not yet got a name, people could not make up their minds whether to praise or to blame me, and the connoisseurs were not quite certain whether my music was really good, or only seemed so. A gentleman came up to me and praised the form, as something quite new. I don't know his name, but I think of all my listeners he understood me best.

Schnabel placed a carriage at my disposal in the kindest manner; but when the dancing began, about ten, we went quietly home. I am truly glad that I was able to give pleasure to the dear old gentleman.

After the concert, Schnabel introduced me to a lady who is considered the first pianist in Breslau. She thanked me very much for the "delightful surprise," as she expressed it, but regretted exceedingly, that I would not make up my mind to appear in public.

The Referendar consoled himself, and sang—though very indifferently—Fagor's air from the "Barbiere di Sevilla." . . . We leave for Dresden tomorrow at two o'clock. I kiss and embrace you. My kindest remembrance to Messrs. Eisner, Zwyay, Matrynynski, Kolberg, Maryelki, and Witwicki.

Your Frederic.

—From "Life and Letters of Chopin," by Moritz Karasowski, translated by Emily Hill.

The Sun Came Up From Ocean

The Morning Star paled slowly, the Cross hung low to the sea. And down the shadowy reaches the tide came swirling free.

The lustrous purple blackness of the soft Australian night. Waned in the gray awakening that heralded the light.

Till the sun came up from ocean, red with the cold sea mist. And smote on the limestone ridges, and the shining tree-tops kissed;

And the wind in the she-oak wavered, and the honeysuckles stirred. The airy golden vapour rose from the river breast.

The kingfisher came darting out of his crannied nest. And the bulrushes and redd-beds put off their sallow gray

—By James Lister Cuthbertson in "An Anthology of Australian Verse."

Observe

Confucius says, observe what a man does. Look at his motives. Examine where his mind rests. How can men conceal themselves! How can men conceal themselves!—Chinese Classics.

Adriaen Van Ostade

Writing of Adriaen van Ostade, in "The Dutch School of Painting," Henry Havard says:

"His father, as we are told, was a weaver, who abandoned the village of Ostade, in the neighborhood of Eindhoven, to avoid religious persecution. In 1605 he established himself at Haarlem, where he married. . . .

"Adriaen (his third son) early devoted himself to painting, and was apprenticed to Frans Hals, who conceived great affection for him, and developed his best qualities. . . .

"Ostade, like his friend Brauwer, made a speciality of popular and peasant scenes. Taverns, village inns, hostels, and rustic scenes, constantly supplied subjects for his brush; but he did not, like Brauwer, represent . . . adventures in low life. . . . This particular point should be noticed, for in our opinion sufficient account has not been taken of it. Ostade may be reproached for having taken delight in representing trivial gaiety and coarse amusements, 'low subjects' as they were called in the seventeenth century; and he appears to have been insensible to beauty of feature, elegance of form, and grace of movement. . . . but he cannot be accused of having devoted his talent to the representation of the social depravities of his time. His ugliness is lost sight of in his marvelous execution, and no one better than he shows how artists, even with the greatest defects, may, by the perfection of certain qualities, charm the eye and please the mind of the most prejudiced. Ostade, however, had many good qualities. Besides a keen appreciation of nature and of the picturesque, he possessed extraordinary technical skill, together with a rare perception of harmony of color, which made each of his works a feast for the eye.

The admirable clearness of his light and shade, and the beautiful golden tone of his color, have led those who see the hand of Rembrandt throughout the Dutch school, to say that our painter must have been the pupil of the great master. Nothing, however, confirms this supposition, and it would appear that these qualities were eminently peculiar to Ostade."—Tr. by G. Powell.

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More and Less

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE human mind is much concerned about the words "more" and "less." It is continually reaching out for more health, wealth, pleasure, or peace; in fact for more of everything of which it can conceive as being something that will add to its store of good. It is equally persistent in its striving for less pain, poverty, sorrow, or turmoil; that is, less of everything of which it conceives as being something that will decrease its store of evil.

This endeavor of the human mind to acquire more good and less evil might well be commended if we could only rely on its conception of what is good and what is evil, and the manner of attaining or avoiding these were always unquestionable. But only a casual glance at our past experiences shows us that these conceptions are often erroneous, that the manner of obtaining our desires is as often wrong. The pleasure we honestly accept today as adding to our store of good adds but tenfold to our seeming store of evil. The discipline, perhaps, which seems to increase our already inharmonious condition, may but multiply our apparent good. Since the object of objective sought is often so radically different from that which is won, the most natural conclusion is that the human mind which has passed judgment on our affairs is untrustworthy.

Now this is not difficult to understand when we learn in Christian Science that the human mind is but a different stratum of matter, so that these ideas of "more" and "less" enter into our human experience because of the materiality of the human mind. Materiality, because of its very nature, is limited. In its grosser form its limitation is very evident. Length, breadth, and thickness are its concomitants. If there can be one material world they can be numberless. In dealing with these thoughts of limitation acres are added to acres, dollars to dollars, and in this process of adding is the idea of "more." The process of addition may be changed to the process of subtraction and the idea of "less" enters into the transaction. The subtler forms of materiality are apparent in the human mind itself, always engaged in adding joys and subtracting sorrows. So if mankind is to escape from this thought of "more and less" it must be liberated from materiality, or, in other words, the mentality in which these things seem to exist. It must in all humility and sincerity turn to the only Mind which is the divine.

Now the divine Mind is not in the least concerned with the words "more" and "less," nor with the word "good" in a comparative sense, and with the word "evil" not one iota. It is itself All. It is perfection and completeness. It is infinity. To conceive of more or less in connection with Being is unthinkable. It is like speaking of a circle as more or less round. Such words do not enter into divine Mind. The classification "good" or "evil" is as equally unknown, since all good cannot partake of evil, which would be the case had it any reality, any existence which Mind could know.

In the Christian Science textbook Mrs. Eddy expresses it thus, "We bury the sense of infinitude, when we admit that, although God is infinite, evil has a place in this infinity, for evil can have no place, where all space is filled with God." (Science and Health, page 459). Divine Mind cannot acquire more health, wealth, pleasure or peace, already having all. Likewise, God cannot have less pain or any other inharmonious. He has none to begin with. More than all and less than nothing are impossible. The divine Mind and the human mind are the very antipodes of each other in this and in every other respect.

The true statement of the fact is that the divine Mind alone is, and the human mind is not. The first has everything to recommend it, the second, a suppositional opposite, a counterfeit, or belief, has nothing. It is as we accept the fact and recognize still further that the one Mind is eternally manifested that there comes into our lives a decreasing consciousness of the need of "more good" and "less evil." For all good, being in the infinite, is here now, and evil, being finite, is not a reality.

Approaching two thousand years ago Paul laid upon us the injunction, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus," but obdurate mankind has clung to the old, old thought of Mind, or God, as one who could bestow both good and evil, and in any degree. On this basis men have besought God to add more to their present good and lessen their supposed evil. The utility of this was unrecognized by practically the entire world until Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, pointed out the nature of the Mind to which Paul referred. On page 2 of Science and Health she says, "God is not moved by the breath of praise to do more than He has already done, nor can the infinite do less than bestow all good, since He is unchanging wisdom and Love." God can do neither more nor less, because his work is complete.

It rests then with man to do his part. He begins by conforming to Paul's admonition and one of his first efforts is to eliminate the thoughts "more" and "less," which, it has been pointed out, the infinite does not know. Only in a false belief can a man have "more" or "less." The perfect man is God's image and likeness and as such he has all that is good and none that is bad, so that the question of how to attain the divine Mind and manifest a normal state becomes not a question of attaining but one of recognizing the fact that the perfect man must express or reflect that Mind, and that he can-

not express anything else. As mortal man gets a clearer understanding of divine Mind and a firmer grasp on the fact that the perfect man is his true self, the idea of this Mind, he begins to see the seemingly ever-present problem of "more" and "less" dissolve until it finally disappears from his consciousness.

Virginia

Master Ralph Lane writes from Virginia in 1585 to Mr. Richard Hakluyt, Esquire, and another Gentleman of the Middle Temple, London.

In the meane while you shall understand that since Sir Richard Greenvills departure from us, as also before, we have discovered the maine to be the goodliest oyle under the cope of heaven, so abounding with sweete trees, that bring such sundry rich and pleasant gummies, grapes of such greatnesse, yet wilde, as France, Spaine nor Italie have no greater. . . . And now within these few dayes we have found here Maize or Guinie wheate, whose eare yeeldeth corne for bread 400, upon one eare, and the Cane maketh very good and perfect sugar, also Terra Samia, otherwise Terra sigillata. Besides that, it is the goodliest and most pleasing Territory of the world: for the continent is of an huge and unknown greatnesse, and very well peopled and towned, though savagely. . . . To conclude, if Virginia had but horses and kine in some reasonable proportion, I dare assure my selfe being inhabited with English, no realme in Christendome were comparable to it. For this already we finde, that what commodities soever Spaine, France, Italy, or the East partes doe yeeld unto us . . . in flaxe, in roses, pitch, frankensence, corrans sugers, and such like, these parts doe abound with the growth of them all, but being Savages that possesse the land, they know no use of the same. And sundry other rich commodities, that no parts of the world, be they West or East Indies, have, here we finde great abundance of. The people naturally are most courteous, and very desirous to have clothes, but especially of course cloth rather than silke, course, canvas they also like well of, but copper carethey the price of all, so it be made red. Thus good M. Hakluyt and M. H. I have joynd you both in one letter of remembrance, as two that I love dearly well, and commending me most heartily to you both, I commit you to the tuition of the Almighty. From the new Fort in Virginia, this third of September, 1585.

Your most assured friend
Ralph Lane.

—From "The Principal Navigations Voyages Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation," by Richard Hakluyt.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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BOSTON, U.S.A.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communication regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year . . . \$9.00 Six Months . . \$4.50
Three Months . . \$2.25 One Month . . 75c
Single copies 3 cents.
Five cents at news stands.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1920

EDITORIALS

The American Federation at Montreal

Just why there should have been any opposition within the membership of the American Federation of Labor to an indorsement of the League of Nations at the Montreal meeting does not clearly appear. President Gompers himself seems to have been mystified by its manifestation. The important thing, however, is that the opposition did not prevail. There was a thorough discussion, but in the end the federation gave its approval to the League emphatically, calling upon the United States Senate to ratify the Peace Treaty in order that the people of the country might take their part in the great civilizing work that is provided for by the League covenant. Thus the convention followed the conclusion of its committee on international relations, that the federation decision of a year ago, indorsing the League, was a wise one. The delegates even expressed the opinion that the international policy for which the federation took its stand at that time was more deserving of support now than it was then.

This deliberate conclusion, after the protracted consideration of the League which the Senate delay in dealing with it forced upon the representatives of organized Labor, is well worth noting. It indicates that Labor is taking the broad view of the League, in fact that Labor is already too firmly grounded in that view to be easily dislodged. From the point of view of Labor, the day of the old diplomacy is gone, and just because this is so, and because the United States cannot allow itself to become a party to any secret diplomacy, the country should and must enter upon full membership in the League. The American federation sees the League, moreover, as the strongest available guarantee against the increase of armaments and the perpetuation of war. That the League promises to further the world trend toward peace is actually a stronger recommendation of it in the eyes of the federation membership than are the facilities it will certainly offer for the complete industrial organization of the world. To "lay the foundation of the structure of peace for our children and our children's children" is an object of which the American federation never loses sight. It favors the League increasingly, therefore, because it sees the League as a definitely pacifistic influence. And we must not forget that the federation purports to represent the opinions and interests of 30,000,000 of the men, women, and children who compose the population of the United States.

The very presence of the American federation in a Canadian city emphasized its international ideals of peace and brotherhood. It emphasized the federation interest in international relationships. It was an earnest of the intention of the members to seek a fair understanding of the workers and conditions north of the boundary as well as south. As President Gompers anticipated, the deliberations in such a place tended to strengthen the splendid ties already in existence as well as to insure steady friendship between great aggregations of people who are divided only by an imaginary border-line. There was the ready inference, as the president of the King's Privy Council for Canada was not slow to point out, that the brotherly ideals which the workers north and south of the line had been exemplifying with much benefit to both should be extended to the other nations of the world; also, as the representative of the British Trades Union Congress suggested, the inference that organized workers the world over should link up and thus prevent wars and misunderstandings in future.

One phase of the broader understanding toward which the American federation is apparently moving is discoverable in its progressive recognition of the Negro as a worker of equal status with the white. The more liberal attitude taken on this matter at the Atlantic City convention was reasserted by the Montreal action in requesting the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks to give full membership to Negro freight handlers, express and station employees, and to eliminate from its constitution the restrictions based on recognition of "whites only." The federation seems to be coming to the conclusion that ideals of brotherhood, whether of an industrial or any other sort, are inconsistent with distinctions as to color. At all events, the federation apparently feels that if union Labor is to gain the strength it hopes to acquire it must have the support of the Negro workers, and it is discovering that it cannot fairly ask for their support so long as it discriminates against them on the score of color. The trend here indicated is undoubtedly hastened by the fact that the Negro, even in the north, is no longer unskilled, but is now rapidly making a place for himself in almost all kinds of industrial processes. That the color question is thus pressing toward a settlement within the ranks of Labor far more rapidly than it can approach a solution in the world at large is a consideration which, of itself, makes the gatherings of the American federation peculiarly worthy of attention.

The federation seems to be holding true to its ideals in its increasing championship of cooperative effort, at the same time that it denounces Bolshevism and the One Big Union. It finds those restrictive methods of correcting industrial abuses fallacious, and so declares them, turning instead to the inclusive method of cooperation as the more nearly infallible corrective. Properly enough, it would have the national government use its authority and power to encourage cooperation in the buying and selling of necessary commodities, as a means of curbing profiteering and exploitation. The federation is right in believing that government could further the cooperative movement beneficially without doing more than to extend credit on a plan similar to that of the Federal Farm Loans, and to prevent discrimination against the cooperatives by manufacturers and wholesalers. It is commendable in the federation that it went as far as it did in the direction of proposing specific

methods for correcting the evils of the existing economic conditions. Not everybody will agree with the details of its program, but many people will be glad to see a great organization of workers taking the view that government power is the proper recourse to prevent profiteering, and that government should impress itself upon banking, as upon transportation, to emphasize the conception of a public trust and the requirement that the credit resources of the nation shall be used for productive purposes. There will hardly be any general sympathy at the present time for any effort by the federation to socialize banking, but all sorts of people will doubtless be ready to meet it more than half way in any proper effort to stop the use of credits as a means of enabling the profiteers to play their heartless game.

Recent Elections in Tzecho-Slovakia

THE recent general elections in Tzecho-Slovakia, the first since the new state was formed, are, in their way, typical of the ideal for which the country stands. In the now famous Declaration of Independence which was issued at Prague in the October of 1918, the basis of the national charter of liberties was made as broad as possible. "Our democracy," it declared, "shall rest on universal suffrage. Women shall be placed on equal footing with men, politically, socially and culturally. The rights of the minority shall be safeguarded by proportional representation; national minorities shall enjoy equal rights."

In the elections which were held a few weeks ago, Tzecho-Slovakia was absolutely faithful to this declaration. Suffrage was open to all citizens, both men and women, over 21 for the Chamber of Deputies, and over 26 for the Senate. The system of the election, according to recent dispatches from Prague, was a carefully studied proportional distribution where each party was assured of being represented in the Parliament according to its real strength in the country. The result is most interesting, chiefly for the truthfulness with which it reflects what is, in all probability, the actual political opinion of the country. The Tzechs and the Slovaks, between them, have secured 199 seats, whilst the racial minorities have secured 82; of these, 72 are German and 10 Magyar. In the Tzecho-Slovak group, as in the German and Magyar groups, many kinds of political views are represented. But, amongst the Tzechs and the Slovaks, it is interesting to note that, no matter how much they may differ in politics, they are entirely united on the national basis. The Slovak parties have indeed completely amalgamated with the Tzechs in the new Parliament. Thus, there will be but one Social-Democratic Club, throwing open its doors equally to the Tzech Social-Democrat and the Slovak Social-Democrat. In like manner, there will be but one Agrarian group, but one National-Socialist group, and so on.

The whole situation is a significant commentary on the ancient régime under Austria-Hungary. Then, in spite of the enormous preponderance of the Tzech element in the country, the Tzechs had less than 25 per cent of the representation, the Germans having 43 per cent, whilst the Slovaks of Hungary had practically no representation at all. Today, with the Tzechs and the Slovaks in the saddle, the German finds himself in enjoyment of every political right enjoyed by his Tzech and his Slovak neighbor, and represented in the new Parliament to an extent exactly commensurate with his political strength.

The whole development is full of promise. It was a cry constantly raised, by those who did not regard favorably the formation of the Tzecho-Slovak state within its present frontiers, that the handing over of some 3,000,000 Germans to Tzecho-Slovak rule was an action which contravened the fundamental demand for self-determination. The geographical position of Bohemia, however, and the economic solidarity of her inhabitants rendered such a settlement practically inevitable, and certainly all the indications, of which these elections are the latest, point to the fact that it is a great settlement. The Germans in Tzecho-Slovakia have clearly nothing to look forward to, under the new régime, but the fullest political liberty and the fullest opportunity to work equally with the Tzechs and the Slovaks for the good of their common country.

Development of American Music

GEORGE EASTMAN'S gift, recently announced, of \$1,000,000 to the school of music of the University of Rochester, in Rochester, New York, indicates a line, perhaps, which musical education in the United States is permanently to follow. It may be a pioneer deed which will determine the artistic future not only of Rochester, but of numerous other localities as well. As an example, right at the time when music is beginning to be taken up as a serious national pursuit, it can conceivably have a wide influence. Many appeals have of late been made to the conscience of Americans, that they cease regarding music as an imported plaything, and that they use it as one of their own cultural forces and as a means of self-expression. The appeals have aimed at securing an honorable place for music in the American educational system, whether through act of Congress or through private financial endowment. Broadly speaking, they have sought the establishment of a conservatory, where the youth of the United States could learn authentically the theory and practice of music.

Mr. Eastman's gift can imaginably be regarded as an answer to these appeals. But his money, instead of being bestowed on a conservatory that stands free and isolated from historic American institutions, is bestowed on a department, or branch, of a university. It is poured, not into a vocational, but into an academic channel, and it may cause the money of other philanthropists to flow in the same direction for a long time to come. If that should come to pass, American music teaching will assuredly be inspired more with an intellectual than with a professional ideal, and American musicians will be likely to grow into a class of thinkers, rather than into one of performers only.

There are persons who will hesitate to approve the

action of the Rochester benefactor, repining that he passed by the opportunity to found an institution for the training of virtuosi. But the whole problem, without doubt, Mr. Eastman pondered deeply before he let his \$1,000,000 go, and before he parted with the \$3,500,000 which he is said to have given to the school of music of the University of Rochester previously. Time alone can tell how good his judgment has been. But one thing seems plain: Americans can never become originators of musical art works merely by taking voice lessons, piano lessons, and violin lessons. They may establish a conservatory with all the millions of dollars of endowment they want to; and when they have finished, they may find that they have done nothing but set going a great trade school. They may become, furthermore, the first singers in the world, and the first players upon the piano and the violin; but after having reached the heights as vocalists and instrumentalists, they may find they have arrived nowhere, if all they do is to interpret the compositions of other peoples.

The more Mr. Eastman's fellow-citizens think the matter over, the more they are likely to accept his view that the university is the best foundation upon which musical instruction can be built, if the national music is to become anything of greater consequence than a concert industry, or if the national gallery of tone pictures is to be hung with anything but the works of German old masters, and of Italian, French, and Russian modern masters and experimenters. Suppose, indeed, a non-academic process were tried, and a school were started on the model, for instance, of the Paris Conservatory. It could hardly be imagined as amounting to much, unless it developed standards as high as those of the universities; and when it reached that point, it would in all probability ally itself with some university. Wherefore, to do as they have done at Rochester is only to acknowledge the desirability of such an alliance at the outset.

A License to Fly

ONE of the most interesting results of the long-continued ban which was laid upon civil flying in Great Britain and elsewhere, during the war, was the tremendous rapidity with which the whole organization of civil flying developed, once the ban was lifted. In this, its history has been very different from that of motoring. In the case of the motor car, regulations were evolved slowly, from time to time, as the necessities of the situation seemed to demand, as the new invention crept slowly into public notice and favor. But in the case of the aeroplane, an entirely new system of transportation, and that of the most revolutionary kind, was made available almost over night, and demanded recognition and regulation in the interests of the public. And so, some time ago, the British Air Ministry issued a series of regulations laying down the qualifications necessary to obtain aerial navigation certificates.

It is both interesting and welcome to note that the standard of qualification is maintained at a very high level. The curriculum includes both ground and air work, map reading, compass work, theoretical and practical flight course direction, and, in the case of the higher certificates, advanced meteorology, mathematics, nautical astronomy, and such electrical work as may be necessary for wireless. Then in the examination for these certificates, the standard set is high. For a pass, a candidate must secure 75 per cent on the whole examination, with not less than 60 per cent on each subject. Four different kinds of certificates are issued. Every one who desires to secure a license must obtain the fourth. This empowers him to undertake flights, by day, over land. The third class entitles him to fly over land, by day or night; whilst with either of the two higher certificates in his possession he may fly by night or day over land or sea.

Perhaps the most characteristic passage in the Air Ministry's statement is that wherein it is declared that the regulations are necessarily provisional and "liable to revision from time to time." The art of flying has a remarkable way of continually outstripping itself.

Public Speaking by Telephone

ACCORDING to report, President Wilson will speak to delegates of the Democratic convention at San Francisco by telephone. Such a method of reaching the common ear of the multitude is undoubtedly far in advance of the written letter. But the human voice conveyed by means of a telephone wire, and so magnified by a system of amplifiers as to be clearly heard in every part of an auditorium, even by a supreme stretch of imagination can hardly convey a sense of "presence" without which a public speech has little or no moving quality. Then, too, the "voice to ear" method is rather a dangerous expedient for a man to employ who has the particular oratorical gifts of President Wilson. As a speaker he does not essentially arouse deep emotions. Rather one might say that he gives his hearers seriously to think. His speeches are marked by round, ornate periods, but they lack oratorical warmth; and the convention is essentially a place for the impassioned declaimer. A man must move the delegates to enthusiasm by forceful utterance, and he can make his hit only if his verbal appeal is punctuated by the emotions of his hearers.

There are many notable attempts to substitute the voice for the actual presence of the speaker, and no signal success has followed the effort. It is obvious that if one could have Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg delivered in the actual voice of that great leader of American Civil War days, and amplified by a screen view of the President delivering the speech, there is no civilized country to which the "record" would not find its way. Hence the ceaseless experiments of men like Mr. Edison so to perfect the cinematograph that the actor may be heard uttering the words which now are inadequately conveyed by the silent movement of his lips. For many years Budapest has had a remarkable innovation in the shape of the talking newspaper. Instead of purchasing a morning journal for perusal at the breakfast table, the "subscriber" to this

ingenious newspaper merely took down a receiver from the wall and listened to the news.

Of course, the system had its drawbacks. If the central "voice" happened to be dilating upon bulls and bears on the stock exchange, and one wanted the fashions, or the news from Berlin and could not wait the scheduled time, then one was apt to pronounce the system a failure. The newspaper had many editions, for the news once being exhausted, the "voice" began telling off the contents of its unwritten pages over again and adding such news as had come into "central" in the meantime. When, by 2 o'clock or thereabouts, the public had had a surfeit of news, the "voice" obligingly turned its attention to its novel "feature" pages, which consisted of anything from improvised concerts to lessons in foreign languages.

The modified telephone, known as the electrophone, has long been an established agent for the conveyance of the human voice to the listener seeking entertainment while in the retreat of his own home or his hotel lounge. But the system has not "caught on," and is hardly ever met with outside London. It has been placed in churches to convey the homilies and the dialectics of the pulpit to the family fireside, but somehow in time the instrument is usually taken out again.

It is useless to endeavor to trace the causes of the failures of these telephonic contrivances to gain wide usage. Undoubtedly mechanical difficulties have something to do with them. Then, again, the voice must always more or less fall flat without the presence of the person speaking. The audience can hardly get en rapport with an invisible speaker. As an orator or a singer, he can get no stimulus from his audience and his audience can get little from him. And so it may be with President Wilson, with himself in the White House and his voice sounding in San Francisco.

Editorial Notes

It is Quixotic to temporize with gambling. That fact New Zealand is discovering to its loss. Having authorized the use of the betting machine with the object of curbing the evil, the government now finds itself face to face with a serious situation, a situation largely brought upon itself by the sanctioning of the totalizer. The government takes a percentage of totalizer investments and levies a tax on race course dividends and stakes; thus it surrounds gambling with a "respectability" that aids rather than checks the evil. To prevent the use of the telegraphs, telephones, or postal service for betting purposes will not stop gambling. It must first be cut adrift from the state, then stamped out in its entirety. Nothing short of this will rid the Dominion of a serious obstacle to its progress.

PUBLIC opinion in Massachusetts is showing signs of demanding more drastic punishment for men found guilty of trying to operate automobiles while under the influence of liquor, and the increasing number of arrests for this offense may hasten the day when more jail sentences, rather than fines, will be administered by the courts. A contemporary reflects this growing public opinion in an editorial comment as follows: "Fining a man \$75 for operating an automobile while intoxicated does not fit the punishment to the crime. It is about time to make jail sentences the rule in such cases." Not all judges fail to perceive the situation in all its seriousness, for in one court a defendant who recently appealed from a jail sentence, instead of being let off from the term in jail, was given a two-year sentence.

THE Rostmaster-General of the United States is quoted as saying, concerning the Democratic Party platform and prohibition, that the San Francisco convention must take an "open, honest stand on great issues confronting the country, and, above all, avoid 'pussyfooting.'" This utterance is exactly right. Every one should take an "open, honest stand" in pledging allegiance to the national Constitution, especially the government officials who promise specifically to respect the law of the land, such as the present Eighteenth Amendment, now a part of the Constitution. Not only that, but the various interests should stop "pussyfooting" in attempting to undermine the Constitution, and spend their time more fairly in trying to uphold it.

IF THE military authorities have their way, the British "Tommy" will shortly be seen, not in dull khaki, but in the gay scarlet tunic of Victorian times, as his uniform for peace purposes. The latter is regarded as being more attractive and prepossessing than khaki when the army is seeking recruits. There is some difference of opinion as to whether the change is justified on moral grounds. A counterpart might be found in the United States' invitation to men to join the navy and take a pleasure cruise around the world. Both devices are reminiscent of the genial showman who recruited men for pitching his tent by dangling before their eyes the prospect of marching in the parade every morning in the purple-bordered toga of the Roman patrician.

REPUBLICAN leaders dominant in the recent convention having apparently judged the temper of the people of the United States as ready for a conservative administration that practically amounts to a reaction, it only remains for the Democrats to take the opportunity and declare for liberalism. The Republicans having repudiated the League of Nations and the Democrats being believed to be strongly in favor of it, the issues will then be sharply drawn: conservatism and aloofness in foreign affairs on the one hand; liberalism and participation in world problems on the other.

A PARIS business man complains of the inconsiderateness of the plane trees that line the boulevards. These stately embellishments begin early in June to shower the thoroughfares with their snow-like dust, a "fluffy nuisance" which fills the atmosphere, obliterates the view, covers the clothes of passers-by, blows in at the windows, and falls gracefully into the glasses and plates of diners at the stylish restaurants. The touch of nature is not always acceptable to the busy man, but is he not liable to forget all about her without these gentle reminders?